

5288. By Mr. SWARTZ: Petition of certain residents of Harrisburg, Pa., urging the passage by Congress of a bill granting increase of pensions to Civil War veterans and the widows of Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5289. Also, petition of certain residents of Lykens, Pa., urging the passage by Congress of a bill granting increase of pensions to Civil War veterans and the widows of Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5290. By Mr. SWING: Petition of certain residents of Santa Ana, Calif., urging the passage by Congress of a bill granting increase of pensions to Civil War veterans and the widows of Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5291. Also, petition of certain residents of San Diego County, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bills 10311, 10123, 7179, 7822, or any other compulsory religious measure that may be introduced; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5292. By Mr. THOMPSON: Petition of 60 citizens of Putnam County, Ohio, asking for passage of House bill 10311, the Sunday rest bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5293. By Mr. VESTAL: Petition of voters of Jay County, State of Indiana, requesting Civil War pension legislation; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5294. By Mr. WOOD: Petition signed by residents of Crown Point, Ind., asking the enactment into law of the Civil War pension bill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5295. Also, a petition signed by residents of Brookston, White County, Ind., asking the enactment into law of the Civil War pension bill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5296. Also, petition signed by residents of Williamsport, Ind., asking the enactment into law of the Civil War pension bill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5297. By Mr. WYANT: Petition of the members of the United Presbyterian Church, of Latrobe, Westmoreland County, Pa., urging the passage of the Lankford Sunday rest bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5298. Also, petition of the members of the Poke Run congregation, of Export, Westmoreland County, Pa., urging the passage of the Lankford Sunday rest bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

SENATE

SATURDAY, January 22, 1927

(Legislative day of Friday, January 21, 1927)

The Senate met in executive session at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

After 3 hours and 39 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

While the doors were closed the Senate, as in legislative session, transacted the legislative business which follows.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 16462) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, and prior fiscal years, and to provide urgent supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14557) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes; that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 7 to the said bill and concurred therein with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice President:

S. 564. An act confirming in States and Territories title to lands granted by the United States in the aid of common or public schools; and

S. 1857. An act to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to certify certain findings of fact, and for other purposes.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 16462) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, and prior fiscal years, and to provide urgent supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1927, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives receding from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 7 to the bill (H. R. 14557) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes, and concurring therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment to insert the following:

"For completion of the survey of the salt-marsh areas of the South Atlantic and Gulf States, to determine the exact character of the breeding places of the salt-marsh mosquitoes, in order that a definite idea may be formed as to the best methods of controlling the breeding of such mosquitoes, \$10,000, to be expended by the Public Health Service in cooperation with the Bureau of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That any unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$25,000 for the fiscal year 1927 for similar purposes is hereby reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1928."

Mr. WARREN. I move that the Senate agree to the amendment of the House to Senate amendment No. 7.

The motion was agreed to.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Mr. COPELAND (for Mr. Bruce) presented petitions of sundry citizens of Baltimore, Md., praying the prompt passage of legislation granting increased pensions to Civil War veterans and their widows, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GREENE presented the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Vermont, which was ordered to lie on the table:

Whereas radio broadcasting and reception of general information and entertainment is a matter of national education and information:

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives, That it is the sense of the senate and house of representatives that the Vermont delegation in Congress should at once endeavor to obtain such legislation as will properly protect radio owners and users.

S. HOLLISTER JACKSON,
President of the Senate.

LOREN R. PIERCE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved January 19, 1927.

JOHN E. WEEKS, Governor.

STATE OF VERMONT, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of joint resolution relating to radio legislation, approved January 19, 1927.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at Montpelier, this 20th day of January, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]
RAUSON C. MYRICK,
Deputy Secretary of State.

Mr. GREENE also presented the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Vermont, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Whereas a tax on inheritance is an important source of revenue for this State and has been so since 1896; and

Whereas for the proper division of the subjects of taxation between the Federal Government and the States, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of President Coolidge, in 1924 urged upon Congress the desirability of repealing all Federal estate taxation laws for the purpose of leaving this source of revenue to the States alone, but such repeal has not been accomplished:

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives, That Vermont renews the request that such legislation be enacted by Congress as shall give to this State exclusive jurisdiction of the taxation of estates and inheritances of citizens of this State.

Resolved, That the secretary of state is hereby directed to forward forthwith to each Senator and Representative of Vermont in Congress a duly authenticated copy of this resolution.

S. HOLLISTER JACKSON,
President of the Senate.

LOREN R. PIERCE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved January 19, 1927.

JOHN E. WEEKS, Governor.

STATE OF VERMONT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of joint resolution relating to repeal of Federal estate taxation laws, approved January 19, 1927.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Montpelier this 20th day of January, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

RAUSON C. MYRICK,
Deputy Secretary of State.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. WARREN, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 16462) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, and prior fiscal years, and to provide urgent supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 1299) thereon.

Mr. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Claims, to which were referred the following bills, reported them each without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 5084) to provide for the payment of the amount of an adjusted-service certificate to Irving D'Forrest Parks, beneficiary designated by Corpl. Steve McNeil Parks, deceased (Rept. No. 1300); and

A bill (H. R. 8923) for the relief of Sheffield Co., a corporation of Americus, Ga. (Rept. No. 1301).

Mr. WILLIS, from the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 10900) to authorize the incorporated town of Wrangell, Alaska, to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$30,000 for the purpose of improving the town's waterworks system, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 1302) thereon.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the resolution (S. Res. 327) advising arbitration of diplomatic controversies with Mexico, reported it with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. HARRISON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 69) granting permission to Thomas P. Magruder, rear admiral, United States Navy, and Lyman A. Cotten, captain, United States Navy, to accept certain decorations bestowed upon them by the King of Italy, reported it without amendment.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

Mr. GREENE, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on January 22, 1927, that committee presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 564. An act confirming in States and Territories title to lands granted by the United States in the aid of common or public schools; and

S. 1857. An act to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to certify certain findings of fact, and for other purposes.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. WATSON:

A bill (S. 5383) granting a pension to John F. Joyce; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Washington:

A bill (S. 5384) for the relief of the Pacific Steamship Co., of Seattle, Wash.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHORTRIDGE:

A bill (S. 5385) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patent to the county of Del Norte, State of California, to Whaler Island in Crescent City Bay, Del Norte County, Calif., for purposes of a public wharf; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 5386) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Greenwood; and

A bill (S. 5387) granting an increase of pension to Anna A. Wickham; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. EDGE:

A bill (S. 5388) for the relief of Augusta Sulzer; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ODDIE:

A bill (S. 5389) granting a pension to Albert A. Bass (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOSES:

A bill (S. 5390) granting a pension to Eunice Gilkey (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STEWART:

A bill (S. 5391) granting an increase of pension to Douglass Smith (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIS:

A bill (S. 5392) for the relief of Martin C. Kieffer, jr. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENT OF THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN ACT

Mr. FLETCHER submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 4944)

to amend the Federal farm loan act, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENTS TO MILK IMPORTATION BILL

Mr. COPELAND submitted sundry amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 11768) to regulate the importation of milk and cream into the United States for the purpose of promoting the dairy industry of the United States and protecting the public health, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

LOAN TO FARMERS IN THE CROP-FAILURE AREA

Mr. NORBECK submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 5082) authorizing an appropriation of \$6,000,000 as a loan to farmers in the crop-failure area of the United States for the purchase of feed and seed grain, said amount to be loaned under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENTS TO DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. McKELLAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 16462, the first deficiency appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1927, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, as follows:

On page 9, line 2, after the word "commissioner," to insert:

"Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay any claim in excess of \$50,000 until, upon appeal by the taxpayer or upon being certified for approval by the bureau, the same shall be approved by the United States Board of Tax Appeals."

Mr. FLETCHER submitted an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation under the subhead "Bureau of Aeronautics"—Aviation, Navy; for the purposes specified under this heading in the naval appropriation act for the fiscal year 1927, to provide for the repair and replacement of public property, including buildings and structures damaged or destroyed by the hurricane of September 20, 1926, at the naval air station, Pensacola, Fla., etc., from \$800,000 to \$1,500,000 intended to be proposed by him to House bill 16462, the first deficiency appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1927, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

He also submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 16462, the first deficiency appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1927, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, as follows:

On page 4, after line 10, insert the following:

"DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

"BUREAU OF LIGHTHOUSES

"Repairing and rebuilding aids to navigation: For rebuilding, repairing, and reestablishing such aids to navigation and structures connected therewith as were damaged or destroyed by the hurricanes of July, August, September, and October, 1926, \$182,150.

"COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

"For replacement of primary tide-gauge stations on Ocean Pier at Daytona Beach, Fla., and at Presidio, San Francisco, fiscal year 1927, to remain available until June 30, 1928, \$2,300, both items in accordance with House Document No. 646, Sixty-ninth Congress, second session."

On page 5, after line 7, insert the following:

"That the action taken by the Secretary of Agriculture in using not exceeding \$253,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$3,500,000 contained in the second deficiency appropriation act, fiscal year 1924, approved December 5, 1924 (43 Stat. 682), for the eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals, for the purpose of making loans, under rules and regulations of the Secretary, to owners of crops and livestock damaged or destroyed by hurricanes in the State of Florida during September, 1926, and for traveling and other expenses incurred incidental thereto, is hereby approved, and credit for funds so disbursed shall be allowed in the settlement of the accounts of the disbursing officers of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That a further sum of \$12,000 from the same appropriation is hereby made available until June 30, 1928, for necessary expenses in handling such loans and making collections thereon, in accordance with House Document No. 626, Sixty-ninth Congress, second session."

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial article from the Washington Daily News, of Friday, January 21, 1927, entitled "Forty to one."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FORTY TO ONE

For three days there appeared in this newspaper and 24 other Scripps-Howard newspaper a coupon containing this question:

"On the basis of the reasons presented to date by President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg, do you think the Government is justified in assuming a position that may lead to war with Mexico?"

Returns collected to date show that 28,707 readers took the trouble to mark these coupons and send them in to the various newspapers. Of these 28,007 answered no, while 610 answered yes.

Forty voted no for every one that voted yes. That, we believe, indicates a fair cross section of the American mind on this subject.

The American people want no war that is unnecessary; they want no war that can be avoided with honor. They have revealed with these ballots—and their telegrams and letters of protest—their feeling to the White House and State Department.

This is the explanation, in our opinion, of the present wobbling around and about by Secretary Kellogg on the question of arbitrating the present differences of the Government with Mexico.

The very fact that Kellogg is talking at all about arbitration shows that the dangerous program on which he had embarked has been set back many weeks. Our belief is that he will wobble presently into the direct path of reasonable negotiations with our southern neighbor. Already he has stopped talking about Mexican Bolshevism. He has stopped talking about "official" Mexican gun running to Nicaragua. He has stopped talking about alleged danger to the canal we expect to build some day across Nicaragua. He is discussing, instead, ways and means of arbitration.

If it pleases him to declare that he has not "changed his position," let him have that pleasure.

The fact remains that shortly before the people of this country began flooding Washington with their protests against his course Kellogg had told the Mexican ambassador here that our Government had in mind a reconsideration of its arms-embargo policy. Such a reconsideration could have meant only one thing, the unloosing of great quantities of arms and munitions into Mexico. That was to bring on a civil war which would end in the downfall of the Calles government.

Or the threat of it was to compel the Calles government to accede to the demands of our own Government.

That way led straight to war with Mexico. The Washington Post, administration organ, made this clear.

"The stirrings of revolution in Mexico are unmistakable," said the Post. "The embargo on arms to Mexico should be lifted simultaneously with the withdrawal of recognition. A break of diplomatic relations is inevitable. If another government should be set up in Mexico, it should be recognized."

That was the succession of events desired by certain American interests. The Secretary of State had taken the first step along this slippery path when he threatened the Mexican Government with a change in our arms-embargo policy.

Forty to one the American people have shown they want none of this. Secretary Kellogg recognizes his error and we believe he will find a way, through arbitration, to correct it.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On January 21, 1927:

S. 4252. An act setting aside certain land in Douglas County, Oreg., as a summer camp for Boy Scouts; and

S. 4533. An act extending to lands released from withdrawal under the Carey Act the right of the State of Montana to secure indemnity for losses to its school grant in the Fort Belknap Reservation.

On January 22, 1927:

S. 3444. An act to amend the act of February 11, 1925, entitled "An act to provide fees to be charged by clerks of the district courts of the United States"; and

S. 4537. An act to amend the Harrison Narcotic Act of Congress, approved December 17, 1914, as amended, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

The doors having been reopened,

Mr. CURTIS. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 24, 1927, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 22 (legislative day of January 21), 1927

MEMBER OF UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

Lincoln Dixon, of Indiana, to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission for the term expiring September 7, 1938.

GOVERNOR OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Capt. Waldo Evans, United States Navy, retired, to be Governor of the Virgin Islands ceded to the United States by Denmark, vice Capt. Martin E. Trench, deceased.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

George W. McKean to be temporarily a lieutenant in the Coast Guard of the United States, to take effect from date of oath.

The above-named person has passed satisfactorily the examinations prescribed for appointment.

REAPPOINTMENT IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS OF THE ARMY
GENERAL OFFICER

Brig. Gen. Edward Gottlieb Heckel, Reserve, to be brigadier general, Reserve, from February 4, 1927.

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

John R. Harris to be postmaster at Wadley, Ala., in place of J. R. Harris. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

Tyler M. Swann to be postmaster at Roanoke, Ala., in place of T. M. Swann. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

Arnold R. Woodham to be postmaster at Opp, Ala., in place of A. R. Woodham. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1927.

ALASKA

Martin J. Martin to be postmaster at Nenana, Alaska, in place of M. J. Martin. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

ARKANSAS

William D. Swift to be postmaster at Lincoln, Ark., in place of W. D. Swift. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1927.

James W. Oglesby, jr., to be postmaster at Gravette, Ark., in place of J. W. Oglesby, jr. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1927.

CALIFORNIA

Flournoy Carter to be postmaster at Oxnard, Calif., in place of Flournoy Carter. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1927.

Daniel G. Thomas to be postmaster at Colton, Calif., in place of D. G. Thomas. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1927.

Walter P. Cockley to be postmaster at Calexico, Calif., in place of W. P. Cockley. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1927.

COLORADO

Ralph R. Shaw to be postmaster at Silverton, Colo., in place of R. H. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired June 13, 1926.

CONNECTICUT

Norman C. Kruer to be postmaster at Shelton, Conn., in place of N. C. Kruer. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

DELAWARE

Elijah W. Short to be postmaster at Cannon, Del., in place of W. H. Ward, resigned.

FLORIDA

Ninnian A. Little to be postmaster at Grand Island, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Benjamin F. Hargis to be postmaster at Umatilla, Fla., in place of B. F. Hargis. Incumbent's commission expires January 26, 1927.

GEORGIA

Edgar H. Lawson to be postmaster at Sandersville, Ga., in place of E. H. Lawson. Incumbent's commission expired April 7, 1926.

Pleasant N. Little to be postmaster at Madison, Ga., in place of P. N. Little. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1927.

Charles H. Crumbley to be postmaster at Greensboro, Ga., in place of C. H. Crumbley. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1927.

Lemuel S. Peterson to be postmaster at Douglas, Ga., in place of L. S. Peterson. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

James A. Brackett to be postmaster at Blairsville, Ga., in place of F. E. Conley. Incumbent's commission expired August 23, 1925.

IDAHO

Claude A. McPherson to be postmaster at Wilder, Idaho, in place of E. C. Hull, removed.

George T. Hyde to be postmaster at Downey, Idaho, in place of S. F. Johnson, resigned.

Clyde Hanson to be postmaster at Malad City, Idaho, in place of Clyde Hanson. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1927.

ILLINOIS

Archie C. Etchison to be postmaster at Assumption, Ill., in place of J. L. Cushing, removed.

Viola E. Buckingham to be postmaster at Washburn, Ill., in place of V. E. Buckingham. Incumbent's commission expires February 12, 1927.

Milton T. Hunt to be postmaster at Warsaw, Ill., in place of M. T. Hunt. Incumbent's commission expires February 5, 1927.

William R. Watts to be postmaster at Paxton, Ill., in place of W. R. Watts. Incumbent's commission expires February 5, 1927.

Edgar B. Walters to be postmaster at Oblong, Ill., in place of E. B. Walters. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

Walter W. Ward to be postmaster at Maroa, Ill., in place of W. W. Ward. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

Mode Morrison to be postmaster at Manteno, Ill., in place of Mode Morrison. Incumbent's commission expires February 5, 1927.

Thomas F. Olsen to be postmaster at De Kalb, Ill., in place of T. F. Olsen. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

Merle C. Champion to be postmaster at Byron, Ill., in place of M. C. Champion. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

James H. Truesdale to be postmaster at Bunker Hill, Ill., in place of J. H. Truesdale. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1927.

Paul M. Green to be postmaster at Bluffs, Ill., in place of P. M. Green. Incumbent's commission expires February 12, 1927.

INDIANA

John C. Hodge to be postmaster at Zionsville, Ind., in place of J. C. Hodge. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1927.

Ernest A. Bodey to be postmaster at Rising Sun, Ind., in place of E. A. Bodey. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

Edward A. Spray to be postmaster at Frankfort, Ind., in place of E. A. Spray. Incumbent's commission expired December 4, 1926.

Samuel Haslam to be postmaster at Edinburg, Ind., in place of Samuel Haslam. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1927.

Joseph W. McMahon to be postmaster at Covington, Ind., in place of J. W. McMahon. Incumbent's commission expired December 4, 1926.

IOWA

Charles F. Chambers to be postmaster at West Union, Iowa, in place of C. F. Chambers. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1927.

Otho O. Yoder to be postmaster at West Branch, Iowa, in place of O. O. Yoder. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1927.

August Rickert to be postmaster at Schleswig, Iowa, in place of August Rickert. Incumbent's commission expired December 4, 1926.

Maurice E. Atkins to be postmaster at Milton, Iowa, in place of A. P. Hoskins. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1926.

Smiley B. Hedges to be postmaster at Kellerton, Iowa, in place of S. B. Hedges. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1927.

Albert E. Fentress to be postmaster at Greeley, Iowa, in place of A. E. Fentress. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1927.

Lewis H. Mayne to be postmaster at Emmetsburg, Iowa, in place of L. H. Mayne. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1927.

Kate C. Warner to be postmaster at Dayton, Iowa, in place of K. C. Warner. Incumbent's commission expired December 4, 1926.

KANSAS

Franklin C. Thompson to be postmaster at Stafford, Kans., in place of F. C. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

Winifred Hamilton to be postmaster at Solomon, Kans., in place of Winifred Hamilton. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1927.

George K. Morris to be postmaster at Milford, Kans., in place of G. K. Morris. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1927.

John A. Stark to be postmaster at Bonner Springs, Kans., in place of J. A. Stark. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1927.

Willard E. Johnston to be postmaster at Attica, Kans., in place of W. E. Johnston. Incumbent's commission expired January 21, 1926.

KENTUCKY

Jasper N. Oates to be postmaster at Nortonville, Ky., in place of J. N. Oates. Incumbent's commission expires February 5, 1927.

Martin Himler to be postmaster at Himlerville, Ky., in place of Martin Himler. Incumbent's commission expires February 5, 1927.

George W. Cloyd to be postmaster at East Bernstadt, Ky., in place of J. H. Fortney. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1926.

Emma M. Oldham to be postmaster at Bloomfield, Ky., in place of E. M. Oldham. Incumbent's commission expires February 5, 1927.

George T. Joyner to be postmaster at Bardwell, Ky., in place of G. T. Joyner. Incumbent's commission expires February 5, 1927.

Samuel R. Eckler to be postmaster at Dry Ridge, Ky., in place of M. B. Bishop, resigned.

LOUISIANA

Pierre O. Broussard to be postmaster at Abbeville, La., in place of P. O. Broussard. Incumbent's commission expires February 5, 1927.

James M. Cook to be postmaster at Oakdale, La., in place of J. M. Cook. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1927.

MARYLAND

William O. Yates to be postmaster at La Plata, Md., in place of W. O. Yates. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1927.

MASSACHUSETTS

Elmer E. Landers to be postmaster at Oak Bluffs, Mass., in place of E. E. Landers. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1927.

Merritt C. Skilton to be postmaster at East Northfield, Mass., in place of M. C. Skilton. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1927.

Erastus T. Bearse to be postmaster at Chatham, Mass., in place of E. T. Bearse. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1927.

John C. Angus to be postmaster at Andover, Mass., in place of J. C. Angus. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1927.

James F. Healy to be postmaster at Worcester, Mass., in place of J. F. Healy. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1927.

Amasa W. Baxter to be postmaster at West Falmouth, Mass., in place of A. W. Baxter. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1927.

Elizabeth M. Pendergast to be postmaster at West Acton, Mass., in place of E. M. Pendergast. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1927.

Robert M. Lowe to be postmaster at Rockport, Mass., in place of R. M. Lowe. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1927.

MICHIGAN

David F. Jones to be postmaster at Unionville, Mich., in place of D. F. Jones. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1927.

Rob C. Brown to be postmaster at Stockbridge, Mich., in place of R. C. Brown. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1927.

Ernest Paul to be postmaster at Pigeon, Mich., in place of Ernest Paul. Incumbent's commission expires February 5, 1927.

Robert E. Surine to be postmaster at Nashville, Mich., in place of R. E. Surine. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1927.

William C. Thompson to be postmaster at Midland, Mich., in place of W. C. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1927.

Henry Bristow to be postmaster at Flat Rock, Mich., in place of Henry Bristow. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1926.

Robert Wellman to be postmaster at Beulah, Mich., in place of Robert Wellman. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1927.

MINNESOTA

Carl W. Carlson to be postmaster at Melrose, Minn., in place of J. H. Seal, deceased.

Charles F. Mallahan to be postmaster at Jackson, Minn., in place of C. F. Mallahan. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1927.

Thomas R. Ohnstad to be postmaster at Cannon Falls, Minn., in place of T. R. Ohnstad. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1927.

William C. Wiensch to be postmaster at Bagley, Minn., in place of H. J. Gunderson. Incumbent's commission expired August 23, 1925.

MISSISSIPPI

William W. Cain to be postmaster at West, Miss., in place of W. W. Cain. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1927.

Thomas C. Kite to be postmaster at Weir, Miss., in place of T. C. Kite. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1927.

Allene M. Mitchell to be postmaster at Sunflower, Miss., in place of A. M. Mitchell. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1927.

Louis B. Phillips to be postmaster at Eupora, Miss., in place of L. B. Phillips. Incumbent's commission expires February 5, 1927.

Willie Ramsey to be postmaster at Drew, Miss., in place of Willie Ramsey. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1927.

MISSOURI

James A. Allison to be postmaster at Waverly, Mo., in place of J. A. Allison. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1926.

Arthur T. King to be postmaster at Warrensburg, Mo., in place of A. T. King. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

Ben B. Smith to be postmaster at Potosi, Mo., in place of B. B. Smith. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

Cyrus R. Truitt to be postmaster at Novinger, Mo., in place of C. R. Truitt. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

Andrew L. Woods to be postmaster at Naylor, Mo., in place of A. L. Woods. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

Roy R. Quinn to be postmaster at Moberly, Mo., in place of R. R. Quinn. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

John F. Hull to be postmaster at Maryville, Mo., in place of J. F. Hull. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

John L. Oheim to be postmaster at Kimmswick, Mo., in place of J. L. Oheim. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1927.

Margaret C. Lester to be postmaster at Desloge, Mo., in place of M. C. Lester. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

Harry E. Carel to be postmaster at Blue Springs, Mo., in place of H. E. Carel. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

MONTANA

Prince A. Mowbray to be postmaster at Brady, Mont., in place of H. Y. Gard, resigned.

Fred N. Weed to be postmaster at Terry, Mont., in place of F. N. Weed. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1927.

NEBRASKA

John Becker to be postmaster at Stanton, Nebr., in place of John Becker. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1927.

Roscoe Buck to be postmaster at Springview, Nebr., in place of Roscoe Buck. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1927.

Charles G. Anderson to be postmaster at Shelby, Nebr., in place of C. G. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1927.

Ray L. Mallory to be postmaster at Pierce, Nebr., in place of R. L. Mallory. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1927.

William C. Hagelin to be postmaster at Friend, Nebr., in place of W. C. Hagelin. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1927.

William R. Brooks to be postmaster at Campbell, Nebr., in place of W. R. Brooks. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1927.

NEVADA

John C. Foster to be postmaster at Lovelock, Nev., in place of C. F. Erickson, declined.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Edson M. Barker to be postmaster at Plymouth, N. H., in place of E. M. Barker. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1927.

Alice R. Thompson to be postmaster at Antrim, N. H., in place of A. R. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1927.

NEW JERSEY

J. Hosey Osborn to be postmaster at Passaic, N. J., in place of J. H. Osborn. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

Horace E. Richardson to be postmaster at Cape May Court House, N. J., in place of H. E. Richardson. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

NEW YORK

Giles B. Schermerhorn to be postmaster at Ausable Chasm, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Lester B. Dobbin to be postmaster at Wolcott, N. Y., in place of L. B. Dobbin. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1927.

George M. Lewis to be postmaster at Whitesville, N. Y., in place of G. M. Lewis. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

Fred C. Smith to be postmaster at Vernon, N. Y., in place of F. C. Smith. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

James I. Fanning to be postmaster at Southold, N. Y., in place of J. I. Fanning. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1927.

Chauncey H. Brown to be postmaster at South Dayton, N. Y., in place of C. H. Brown. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1927.

Besse R. Griffin to be postmaster at Quogue, N. Y., in place of B. R. Griffin. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

Burton E. McGee to be postmaster at Norfolk, N. Y., in place of B. E. McGee. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

Benjamin F. King to be postmaster at Madrid, N. Y., in place of B. F. King. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

Joseph Ogle to be postmaster at Greenport, N. Y., in place of Joseph Ogle. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

Earl W. Kostenbader to be postmaster at Groton, N. Y., in place of E. W. Kostenbader. Incumbent's commission expired August 4, 1926.

Oby J. Hoag to be postmaster at Greene, N. Y., in place of O. J. Hoag. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

William D. Creighton to be postmaster at Fort Covington, N. Y., in place of W. D. Creighton. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

Adolph N. Johnson to be postmaster at Falconer, N. Y., in place of A. N. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

Mary H. Avery to be postmaster at Elmsford, N. Y., in place of M. H. Avery. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

Henry W. Roberts to be postmaster at Clinton, N. Y., in place of H. W. Roberts. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

Harry F. House to be postmaster at Chester, N. Y., in place of H. F. House. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

NORTH CAROLINA

John C. Snoddy, jr., to be postmaster at Red Springs, N. C., in place of J. C. Snoddy, jr. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1927.

Luther J. Tucker to be postmaster at Maxton, N. C., in place of L. J. Tucker. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1926.

Fannie M. Carter to be postmaster at Weldon, N. C., in place of R. A. Price, deceased.

Tina M. Dixon to be postmaster at Walstonburg, N. C., in place of G. C. Dixon, deceased.

Lewis E. Norman to be postmaster at Elk Park, N. C., in place of L. E. Norman. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1927.

James H. Carlton to be postmaster at Burgaw, N. C., in place of J. H. Carlton. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1927.

NORTH DAKOTA

William R. Jordan to be postmaster at Luverne, N. Dak., in place of W. R. Jordan. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1927.

OHIO

Della Boone to be postmaster at Spencer, Ohio, in place of Della Boone. Incumbent's commission expires February 3, 1927.

Gilbert M. Brehm to be postmaster at Somerset, Ohio, in place of G. M. Brehm. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1927.

Harry L. Mefford to be postmaster at Ripley, Ohio, in place of H. L. Mefford. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1927.

Lee B. Milligan to be postmaster at Lowellville, Ohio, in place of L. B. Milligan. Incumbent's commission expires February 3, 1927.

Oscar C. Wheland to be postmaster at Gnadenhutten, Ohio, in place of O. C. Wheland. Incumbent's commission expired December 4, 1926.

William M. Carlisle to be postmaster at Gambier, Ohio, in place of W. M. Carlisle. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1927.

Herbert E. Whitney to be postmaster at Danville, Ohio, in place of H. E. Whitney. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1927.

Henry A. Taylor to be postmaster at Cleveland, Ohio, in place of H. A. Taylor. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1927.

Cora M. Burns to be postmaster at Beloit, Ohio, in place of C. M. Burns. Incumbent's commission expires February 3, 1927.

Charles C. Shaffer to be postmaster at Alliance, Ohio, in place of C. C. Shaffer. Incumbent's commission expires February 12, 1927.

OKLAHOMA

Dory E. McKenney to be postmaster at Custer, Okla., in place of D. E. McKenney. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1927.

Forrest L. Strong to be postmaster at Clinton, Okla., in place of F. L. Strong. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1927.

OREGON

Oscar Daley to be postmaster at Vale, Oreg., in place of Oscar Daley. Incumbent's commission expires February 13, 1927.

Clarence G. Snyder to be postmaster at Keasey, Oreg. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

PENNSYLVANIA

William Evans to be postmaster at West Grove, Pa., in place of William Evans. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

Franklin Clary to be postmaster at Sharpsville, Pa., in place of Franklin Clary. Incumbent's commission expired December 28, 1926.

William J. Winner to be postmaster at Sandy Lake, Pa., in place of W. J. Winner. Incumbent's commission expired December 28, 1926.

James S. Fennell to be postmaster at Salina, Pa., in place of J. S. Fennell. Incumbent's commission expired September 11, 1926.

James H. Kirchner to be postmaster at Mahanoy City, Pa., in place of J. H. Kirchner. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Samuel F. Williams to be postmaster at Le Raysville, Pa., in place of S. F. Williams. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1927.

Otto R. Baer to be postmaster at Irwin, Pa., in place of O. R. Baer. Incumbent's commission expires February 12, 1927.

Frank H. Cratsley to be postmaster at Imperial, Pa., in place of F. H. Cratsley. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1927.

Harry H. Wilson to be postmaster at Blairsville, Pa., in place of H. H. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1927.

Frank E. Barron to be postmaster at South Montrose, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Frank R. Diehl to be postmaster at Leighton, Pa., in place of W. D. McCormick, removed.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Virginia M. Bodie to be postmaster at Wagener, S. C., in place of V. M. Bodie. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1927.

John H. Payne to be postmaster at Johnston, S. C., in place of J. H. Wright, removed.

SOUTH DAKOTA

John H. Deuschle to be postmaster at Ravinia, S. Dak., in place of J. H. Deuschle. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1927.

TENNESSEE

Harold T. Hester to be postmaster at Portland, Tenn., in place of H. T. Hester. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1927.

Willis F. Arnold to be postmaster at Jackson, Tenn., in place of W. F. Arnold. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1927.

Merle Morgan to be postmaster at Graysville, Tenn., in place of Merle Morgan. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1927.

Clarence E. Locke to be postmaster at Ethridge, Tenn., in place of C. E. Locke. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1927.

TEXAS

Surry S. Boles to be postmaster at Thorndale, Tex., in place of S. S. Boles. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1927.

Tilmon Y. Allen to be postmaster at Rice, Tex., in place of T. Y. Allen. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1927.

Simpson I. Dunn to be postmaster at Port Arthur, Tex., in place of S. I. Dunn. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1927.

Ethel Milligan to be postmaster at Pittsburg, Tex., in place of Ethel Milligan. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1927.

Pierce Mayer to be postmaster at Corsicana, Tex., in place of Pierce Mayer. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1927.

Murt J. Sullivan to be postmaster at Comanche, Tex., in place of M. J. Sullivan. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1927.

McDougal Bybee to be postmaster at Childress, Tex., in place of McDougal Bybee. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1927.

Alfred W. Orr to be postmaster at Livingston, Tex., in place of A. M. Smith, removed.

Henry C. Kramp to be postmaster at El Paso, Tex., in place of J. J. Ormsbee, deceased.

VERMONT

Ray H. Dearborn to be postmaster at South Fairlee, Vt., in place of R. H. Dearborn. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1927.

Vernie S. Thayer to be postmaster at Readsboro, Vt., in place of V. S. Thayer. Incumbent's commission expires February 5, 1927.

Herbert L. Bailey to be postmaster at Putney, Vt., in place of H. L. Bailey. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1927.

Lester E. Boyce to be postmaster at Ludlow, Vt., in place of L. E. Boyce. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1927.

William H. Lang to be postmaster at Beecher Falls, Vt., in place of W. H. Lang. Incumbent's commission expired September 12, 1926.

VIRGINIA

Manley W. Carter to be postmaster at Orange, Va., in place of M. W. Carter. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1926.

William S. Sparrow to be postmaster at Onley, Va., in place of W. S. Sparrow. Incumbent's commission expired December 30, 1926.

Ernest P. Burgess to be postmaster at Fort Union, Va., in place of E. P. Burgess. Incumbent's commission expires February 5, 1927.

Louis H. Stoneman to be postmaster at Columbia, Va., in place of L. H. Stoneman. Incumbent's commission expires February 5, 1927.

WASHINGTON

Elmer M. Armstrong to be postmaster at Washougal, Wash., in place of E. M. Armstrong. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1927.

Lillian R. Menkee to be postmaster at Hunters, Wash., in place of L. R. Menkee. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1927.

Stanley J. Slade to be postmaster at Bridgeport, Wash., in place of H. C. Freeman, deceased.

WEST VIRGINIA

George C. Smith to be postmaster at Yukon, W. Va., in place of G. C. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Harry R. Adams to be postmaster at Spencer, W. Va., in place of H. R. Adams. Incumbent's commission expires February 5, 1927.

Ralph L. Teter to be postmaster at Belington, W. Va., in place of R. L. Teter. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1927.

WISCONSIN

Joseph F. Matts to be postmaster at Verona, Wis., in place of J. F. Matts. Incumbent's commission expired March 7, 1926.

Peter F. Piasecki to be postmaster at Milwaukee, Wis., in place of P. F. Piasecki. Incumbent's commission expires February 13, 1927.

Anton Schiesl to be postmaster at Laona, Wis., in place of Anton Schiesl. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

Floyd D. Bartels to be postmaster at Blue River, Wis., in place of F. D. Bartels. Incumbent's commission expires February 5, 1927.

William A. Shaw to be postmaster at Blackcreek, Wis., in place of G. A. Braemer. Incumbent's commission expired March 7, 1926.

WYOMING

Arthur W. Crawford to be postmaster at Guernsey, Wyo., in place of A. W. Crawford. Incumbent's commission expires February 3, 1927.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 22 (legislative day of January 21), 1927

POSTMASTERS

ARKANSAS

Edgar H. Finch, Crossett.
George Rule, jr., Lonoke.

FLORIDA

Rubye C. Fenton, Homosassa.

ILLINOIS

Harry B. Rigsbee, Downers Grove.
Benjamin A. Miller, Geneva.
Syrena B. Roth, Hinsdale.
Michael J. Moore, Maple Park.
Sankey S. Good, Naperville.
Owen A. Robison, Palmyra.
John R. Burris, Virden.

INDIANA

Frank Lyon, Arcadia.
Morton Hefner, Delphi.
Hattie M. Craw, Jonesboro.
Garrett W. Gossard, Kempton.
Jesse E. Harvey, Markle.
Ralph W. Gaylor, Mishawaka.
Louis Pfeifferle, National Military Home.
Earl R. Hoyt, Pekin.
George E. Jones, Peru.
Orville B. Kilmer, Warsaw.

IOWA

Hervey W. Dahlstrom, Farmersburg.
Charles A. Clark, Fort Des Moines.

KANSAS

Frank W. Coleman, Oskaloosa.

KENTUCKY

Elizabeth M. Godsey, Hardburly.

MARYLAND

William L. Whittington, Crisfield.
Samuel G. Nuttle, Denton.
Clayton J. Scarborough, Girdletree.
Elwood C. Orrell, Greensboro.
Susie S. Thompson, Hillsboro.
David S. Hickman, Snow Hill.

MICHIGAN

Teffell R. Ward, Big Bay.

MISSISSIPPI

Henry W. Wamsley, A. and M. College.
Cornelius V. Thurmond, Mound Bayou.
Mabel A. Anderson, Northcarrollton.

MISSOURI

Walter C. Haferkamp, Augusta.
Prentiss H. Percifull, Cowgill.
Floyd O. King, Leasburg.
Robert F. Stalling, Lexington.
Henry C. Brantley, Newtown.
Clara S. Beck, Norborne.
Harvey H. Fluhart, Stewartsville.
Felix J. Boesche, Unionville.
Harris L. Fox, Willard.

MONTANA

John M. Bever, Bridger.
John B. Goodman, Gildford.
Arthur C. Baker, Hamilton.

NEBRASKA

Alfred W. Cosson, Amherst.
Elza Ury, Chapman.
James O'Nele, Pleasanton.

NEW JERSEY

Annie E. Hoffman, Allenhurst.
William R. Mayer, Cresskill.
Charles W. Bodine, Morristown.
George I. Harvey, Palmyra.
Richard W. Rosenbaum, Sea Isle City.
Thomas F. Zettlemoyer, Sewaren.
Hillis K. Colkitt, Vincentown.

NEW YORK

Sarah M. Todd, Castle Point.
William S. Finney, Cayuga.
Benjamin W. Wellington, Corning.
Hattie D. Lyon, East Setauket.
Wayland H. Mason, Fairport.
Max J. Lahr, Fillmore.
Wade E. Gayer, Fulton.
Sister Mary M. McCue, Gabriels.
James H. Layman, Haines Falls.
George W. Van Hyning, Hoosick Falls.
Clarence D. Tarbell, Ithaca.
George F. Yaple, Loch Sheldrake.
Henry S. Whitney, Manlius.
Charles A. Gaylord, North Tonawanda.
Stuart W. Smyth, Owego.
Robert A. Lundy, Ray Brook.
F. Wallace Doying, Scarborough.
Charles C. Allen, Schuylerville.
Thomas S. Spear, Sinclairville.
Charles A. Van Sise, Syosset.
William H. Young, Voorheesville.
Henry Neddo, Whitehall.

NORTH CAROLINA

Hugh C. Holloman, Aulander.
Charles F. Smathers, Canton.

NORTH DAKOTA

J. Dexter Peirce, Larimore.
Marie A. Borrud, Ross.

OHIO

Edgar R. Holmes, Millersport.
Clara J. Mitchell, Mount Pleasant.
Charlie D. Harvey, North Fairfield.
William H. Aickin, Orwell.
Leora Morris, Warrensville.

OKLAHOMA

Ralph E. Godfrey, Crescent.
Sam A. Snyder, Hennessey.
Lura Williams, Manitou.
Otis E. Dale, Mountain Park.
William W. Wagner, Orlando.
Mark Gough, Tipton.
William C. Colvin, Westville.

PENNSYLVANIA

Ida M. Mingle, Birmingham.
Daniel M. Saul, Kutztown.
Thomas J. Morgan, Nanticoke.

SOUTH CAROLINA

William M. Harris, Barnwell.

TENNESSEE

Lizzie Roney, Fountain Head.

TEXAS

Hugh W. Cunningham, Elíasville.
Joseph C. Council, Granger.
E. Otho Driskell, Mansfield.
Bertha Moore, Trinidad.
Dyde Manning, Wills Point.

UTAH

Leon P. Ralphs, Ferron.

VERMONT

Bernard W. Crafts, Bradford.
Lewis S. Richardson, Chester Depot.
Fred R. Lloyd, Fair Haven.
Charles F. McKenna, Montpelier.
William C. White, Northfield.

WEST VIRGINIA

Homer B. Lynch, Gorman.
John T. Weaver, Sprigg.
Edgar Hamby, Twin Branch.

WISCONSIN

Ferdinand A. Nierode, Grafton.
David L. Mann, Horicon.
Carrie K. Lehner, Juneau.
Robert J. Harland, Marshall.
James D. Nicholson, Milltown.
Elmer E. Haight, Poynette.
Cora L. Evenson, Rio.
Ralph W. Lathrop, Wauzeka.

WITHDRAWAL

*Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate January 22
(legislative day of January 21), 1927*

POSTMASTER

WISCONSIN

Benjamin Y. Hallock to be postmaster at Verona, in the State of Wisconsin.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SATURDAY, January 22, 1927

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord God, to-day we write again upon the stone of our memorial: "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." Continue to give us Thy daily ministries, that we may know what is the good and acceptable way. In Thy light we shall see light; may we follow its gleam. This is the ideal attainment of man. Deliver us from all bigotry, all narrowness, and as Thy humble servants may we seek to do Thy will. Do Thou fulfill in us Thy gracious promise, namely, "I will go with thee all the way." Through Christ. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

INDEMNITY AGREEMENTS IN THE COLLECTION OF MONEYS DUE THE TREASURY

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 16391) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to execute agreements of indemnity to the Union Trust Co., Providence, R. I., and the National Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia, Pa., a privileged bill from the Committee on Ways and Means.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oregon calls up the bill H. R. 16391, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. SEARS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that no quorum is present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida makes the point of order there is not a quorum present. Evidently there is not a quorum present.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, when the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 14]

Adkins	Esterly	McSwain	Scott
Anthony	Fairchild	Madden	Sinclair
Ayres	Fitzgerald, Roy G.	Manlove	Somers, N. Y.
Bell	Fredericks	Mead	Sosnowski
Bixler	Gallivan	Michaelson	Spearing
Black, N. Y.	Glynn	Mills	Sproul, Ill.
Bowles	Golder	Montgomery	Stephens
Boylan	Goldsborough	Mooney	Sullivan
Britten	Gorman	Moore, Ohio	Swartz
Buchanan	Graham	Morin	Taylor, N. J.
Burdick	Haugen	Nelson, Wis.	Taylor, W. Va.
Canfield	Hudspeth	Norton	Tineher
Carew	Hull, Tenn.	O'Connell, N. Y.	Vare
Carter, Okla.	Johnson, Wash.	O'Connor, N. Y.	Volgt
Celler	Kendall	Oliver, N. Y.	Weller
Chindblom	Kindred	Parker	Welsh, Pa.
Cleary	King	Peavy	White, Kans.
Connery	Lee, Ga.	Perlmán	Whitehead
Connolly, Pa.	Lindsay	Phillips	Wingo
Cullen	Lineberger	Purnell	Woodrum
Curry	Linthicum	Quayle	Woodyard
Dickstein	McFadden	Reed, Ark.	
Dewrey	McLaughlin, Mich.	Robinson, Iowa	
Englebright	McLeod	Schafer	

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and forty Members have answered present; a quorum.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the bill may be read.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to execute, in the name of the United States, and deliver to (1) the Union Trust Co., Providence, R. I., upon receipt from such trust company of \$1,806, and (2) the National Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia, Pa., upon receipt from such bank of \$16,676.71, an agreement of indemnity binding the United States to make reimbursement to such banking institutions upon condition that such banking institutions are required to make payment to bona fide holders upon presentation of check No. 358, in the amount of \$1,806, drawn by Evarista Larravee, 50 Seymour Street, Providence, R. I., on the Union Trust Co., Providence, R. I., certified by such trust company, payee believed to be Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, dated between June 1 and August 29, 1922; and check No. 1000, in the amount of \$16,676.71, drawn by Levin, Deluge & Kerschbaum, 35 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on the National Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia, Pa., certified by such bank, name of payee not ascertainable, date believed to be in calendar year 1921 or 1922.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. HAWLEY, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND THE DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE AND LABOR APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. SHREVE, from the Committee on Appropriations, by direction of that committee, reported the bill (H. R. 16576) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and for the judiciary, and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1837), which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered printed.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee reserved all points of order.

CUBAN PARCEL POST BILL

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 8997) to amend sections 2804 and 3402 of the Revised Statutes, commonly known as the Cuban parcel post bill, as a privileged bill, and move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration thereof.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that this is not a privileged bill, and that the gentleman from Iowa can not call it up in this way under the rules of the House.

My understanding of the bill is that it does not affect the revenue of the Government; that is to say, it does not change in any particular any tax levied at the customhouse or under the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Government. My understanding of the rule is that unless the bill on its face shows that it does affect the revenue, it is not a privileged bill.

This is all I desire to say in connection with the point of order, Mr. Speaker, that nowhere in the bill does it in any way show that it increases or decreases taxation, either at the customhouse or through the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I only desire to be heard briefly on the point of order, because I have no doubt the matter has already been called to the attention of the Speaker. This

bill repeals a provision which is now contained in our statutes providing that cigars shall not be imported in quantities of less than 3,000.

The bill affects directly the Republic of Cuba. It is designed to promote trade relations between the Republic of Cuba and this country, and manifestly it removes a restriction upon trade relations and in this way affects the revenue.

I wish to call the attention of the Speaker, although I have no doubt the Speaker is already familiar with it, to a precedent bearing on the question.

As far back as 1902 Mr. Sereno E. Payne, then chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, as a privileged motion, moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12765) to provide for reciprocal trade relations with Cuba. Mr. James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, rising to a parliamentary inquiry, asked on what grounds the motion was considered privileged.

I am reading from Hinds' Precedents, volume 4, section 3076. This was a bill, the Chair will observe, which simply pertained to trade relations, and there were certain provisions contained in that bill which would have a tendency to extend the business between the two countries, and the Speaker, Mr. Thomas B. Reed, ruled as follows:

The Chair will call the attention of the gentleman from Minnesota to Rule XI, clause 59, which provides that the Committee on Ways and Means may report at any time on bills raising revenue; and it has been repeatedly held that that included bills affecting the revenue. So that under the decisions under that rule the Chair is clearly of the opinion that the gentleman has a right to call up the bill.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Yes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. How does this bill affect the revenue?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. In the same way that the bill I have referred to in this citation I have just read from Hinds' Precedents. It affords an opportunity for greater business between the two countries and has a tendency to stimulate business between the two countries. It removes a restriction upon business done between the two countries. It directly affects the revenue because if this business can not be carried on the Government would not receive the revenue from the importations.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. That is purely theoretical.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. No; it is not purely theoretical. It is a well-known fact, from the experience of 100 years, that the removal of restrictions from commerce promotes commerce between two countries.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. That is the general principle, but I do not see anything here on the face of the bill showing that it affects the revenue.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I may say that some gentlemen on the other side opposed to the bill are afraid that it will increase business between the two countries. Now, I wish to call attention that the opinion of Speaker Reed is in conflict with the views presented on the other side. The bill manifestly has a tendency to promote trade relations and commerce between the two countries, and inevitably it affects the revenue of the Government.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I will.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Let us follow out the gentleman's contention to a logical conclusion. The bill admittedly on its face does not affect the revenue, and you can only assume it does by the fact that it removes this restriction. Suppose the Interstate Commerce Committee should report a bill to the House that removed restrictions on commerce between this country and foreign countries, would it be a privileged bill?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. If it went to the Committee on Ways and Means it would be.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Would they not have as much right as—

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. They would not have the right to report a bill that was not within their jurisdiction.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. If no one objected to it, it would go on the calendar and it would be a privileged bill because it contained the removal of restrictions on commerce, according to the gentleman's contention.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. The gentleman assumes a case where a bill affecting revenue, instead of going to the Ways and Means Committee goes to some other committee to be reported. There is no such case on record.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Yes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The report of the committee expressly states that it does not affect the tariff rate.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. What part of the report?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Page 3, the report says—

the proposed legislation does not affect in any manner the existing tariff rates.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. No; it does not affect the tariff rates.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. And wherein does it affect the internal revenue?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. The gentleman assumes that the income of the Government depends on the tariff rates alone. The volume and quantity of imports affect the revenue as much as the tariff rate.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Let me put another hypothetical case. If you provide in a bill originating in the merchant marine and fisheries for a free ship to ship cigars from Cuba to the United States, free of freight rates, that would tend to facilitate the shipment of cigars from Cuba to this country. Would it be privileged?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. That does not change the customs laws.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. This bill changes the customs laws. It does not in any way change the customs duties, but it would promote the shipment of cigars at cheaper rates.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. That is a change of customs provisions and that changes the provisions for revenue.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. You say this in no way affects the tariff rates?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. It changes the customs provisions and changes the application of the rates. If we change the application of the rates without changing the rate the gentleman contends that it would not be privileged, yet everybody ought to know that such a bill would be privileged.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I do not know what were the contents of the bill upon which Mr. Speaker Reed made the ruling which the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GREEN] has referred to, and, of course, in the absence of having the terms of the bill I am not prepared to say whether it affected the revenue in the sense of the rule or not. Presumably it did. But let me call the attention of the Chair to the fact, which is well known to the Chair, of course, that the language of the rule itself provides that of the committee having the right to report at any time, and the subjects upon which they may report, the following:

The Committee on Ways and Means, on bills raising revenue.

That has been construed to mean "affecting" revenue. As I understand by that, and it is a perfectly logical holding, if you bring in a bill that decreases rates, it is privileged because as an original proposition it is a bill raising revenue. It may, in fact, be a lowering of the revenues from existing law, but nevertheless it remains a bill raising revenue and it is in that sense that it has been given the interpretation of bills "affecting revenue."

To open up the way and say that under general economic laws there is a possibility that the passage of an act might affect the revenues without its changing a single rate either of the tariff or of the internal taxation it seems to me would be going a long way toward making bills reported by the Committee on Ways and Means privileged which were not privileged in the contemplation of the rule itself.

There is a good reason for this rule. The life blood of the country consists of the revenues of the country, and hence it is wise to have bills which raise revenue have a privileged status; but bills that merely relate to commerce, bills that merely affect trade relations without any revenue feature being in fact involved on the face of the bill, do not come within the scope of the letter of the rule itself nor within the scope of the spirit of the rule, which was designed for a proper purpose; namely, furnishing life blood to the Nation itself.

Mr. SEARS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe frivolous reasons for opposing a supposed special privilege bill should be raised, but as was aptly and clearly stated by my colleague the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT], where a special right is given a committee that right should be carefully watched and guarded to see that it does not go beyond what the House intended and what the committee should have. Read this bill from beginning to end—and that is the only way by which we can reach a conclusion—and the only conclusion which can be reached, and evidently the one the chairman of the committee reached, for, as I understood him just now, he said "instead of relating to the revenue more correctly relates to the commerce of the country." In other words, it

has more to do with the method of shipping than it has to do with the revenue raised by the shipment. I read from the report of the committee:

The proposed legislation does not affect in any manner the existing tariff rates, but may be the source of increased revenues should the expected increase in the shipment of boxed cigars materialize.

Of course, if the expected increase fails, then there would be no increase in the revenue. I call the Speaker's attention to this part of the report of the committee, and I would like to have the Speaker give careful attention to it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has read the report of the committee.

Mr. SEARS of Florida. I read from the report:

A majority of the committee, however, do not believe that imports will be materially increased, in view of the inconvenience occasioned by the payment of customs duties and internal-revenue taxes at the post office. The bill does not change the existing internal revenue laws which provide the number of cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes which may be sold in a single package. It only removes the import limitation of 3,000 to the package.

As the Chair is aware, Speaker Cannon held that bills affecting the revenue were only in order when they related solely to revenue, and that the interests of commerce and shipping would not give such bills a privileged status.

I read from Hinds' Precedents, volume 4, page 955, where Mr. Speaker Cannon held:

One, collection of revenue; the other in the interest of commerce and shipping. The first is privileged under the rule. The second, as it seems to the Chair, is not privileged. Uniform rulings, so far as the Chair knows or has been informed, seems to be, without exception, that a nonprivileged proposition coupled with the privileged, even if slight and incidental, destroys the privilege. That is quite familiar to gentlemen on resolutions making inquiry from the heads of the departments. When they go beyond the question of inquiry as to a matter of fact it destroys the privilege. The Chair does not think it necessary to amplify. It seems to the Chair quite plain that this nonprivileged matter destroys the privilege; and, therefore, the Chair sustains the point of order.

Therefore, I contend, first, that this bill relates to commerce more than it does to revenue and, therefore, is not privileged. I also raise this further point. In this bill there is also provided a penalty, a punishment for the violation of the act. That goes directly to the Committee on the Judiciary and has nothing to do with the raising of revenue. It only has to do with the punishment. I sincerely hope the Chair will not hold this a privileged bill.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is prepared to rule. The Chair was advised yesterday that this point of order would be raised, and he has given some time to the consideration of the precedents. The Chair is compelled to confess that the more precedents he found the more confused he became in his own mind, because apparently one could rule fairly either way on this bill by following one precedent or another. If the Chair should follow the precedent of Mr. Speaker Cannon, clearly this bill would not be privileged, whereas, if he should follow the precedent of Mr. Speaker Reed, it would be privileged.

The Committee on Ways and Means has larger authority in the reporting of bills than any other committee. It is given leave to report at any time bills raising revenue while other committees given leave to report at any time are confined strictly to the subjects which they may report as privileged. The privilege of the Committee on Ways and Means has been broadly construed to apply to bills relating to the revenue. As has been stated, this privilege has been extended to a bill to provide for reciprocal trade relations with Cuba and to a bill to repeal the joint resolution in reference to the free zone on the Mexican frontier, which involves the transportation of dutiable goods and its relation to smuggling. But a bill providing for the consolidation and reorganization of customs collection districts, which involved a question affecting the revenue and also commerce and shipping, was held by Speaker Cannon not to be privileged on the ground that, while the matter affecting the revenue was privileged, the matter affecting commerce was not privileged and thereby destroyed the privilege of the bill as a whole.

The Chair thinks that a broad summation of all the precedents would lead to about this statement of the rule:

If a major feature of a bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee relates to revenue, the bill is privileged, and matters accompanying the bill not strictly raising revenue but incidental to its main purpose do not destroy this privilege.

In this case it seems fairly obvious, if one is permitted to go outside of the face of the bill itself, that this bill will raise

revenue. It seems to the Chair that the cutting down of the limitation necessarily would enable more people to import cigars than now import them.

But the question is, Does that appear on the face of the bill? Now the Chair has had a little inkling of the fact that some Members of the House did not approve his ruling recently on a question which involved the proper calendar for a bill to be placed upon. The objection made was that the bill did not show on its face that it would create a charge on the Treasury. This bill, while relating to an entirely different question, raises indirectly the question as to whether, by virtue of his knowledge of what will happen in all probability as a result of the passage of the bill, the Chair should allow his decision to be influenced by that knowledge. The Chair regards this as one of the closest questions he has had to rule on either as Speaker or formerly as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. The Chair is very anxious, while giving full leeway to the privileges of the Committee on Ways and Means, also to safeguard the House. The Chair, after considerable thought, thinks that he ought not to allow his knowledge of probabilities to affect his judgment of the bill as it appears on its face. The Chair does not think that the bill on its face shows that it necessarily will raise revenue or directly affect revenue. Therefore, the point of order made by the gentleman from Texas is sustained.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I give notice I shall ask the chairman of the Committee on Rules for a rule to consider this bill.

APPROPRIATION BILL FOR DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, FOR THE JUDICIARY, AND FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it seems that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHREVE] has stepped out of the Chamber for a moment, therefore in his momentary absence I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, and for the judiciary, and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes.

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to speak for one minute in reference to the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Speaker, the committee would like very much to take up this afternoon the bill making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, and for the judiciary, and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor. However, that bill was only reported a few minutes ago and the only way I am willing to take it up is with a distinct understanding that the subject matter of the bill itself will not be taken up to-day. If, under the usual practice of the House in general debate, we can get out of the way some of the farm talk, and perhaps some political talk this afternoon, it will be all right. I would like to ask the gentleman from Alabama if he would agree to that proposition?

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. It is entirely satisfactory here. I understand there are a good many Members who want to discuss subjects not connected with the bill and it will be a good opportunity to address the House this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Gentlemen may be interested in knowing what the request of the gentleman is. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, to which the gentleman from Alabama agrees, asks that when the House resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of this bill it will be with the understanding that only remarks relating to extraneous subjects will be in order this afternoon. The bill itself or the features of the bill will not be considered.

Mr. SHREVE. I would like to have the debate run along this afternoon without coming to an agreement until next week.

The SPEAKER. And the gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that the debate be equally divided between himself and the gentleman from Alabama. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on the motion to go into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 16576, with Mr. LEHLBACH in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 16576, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 16376) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and for the Judiciary, and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes.

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the first reading of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 40 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLY].

Mr. KELLY. Mr. Chairman, in this day of standardized goods and national markets the universal commodity is still the good old-fashioned stamp, as manufactured and sold by Uncle Sam. We may live without most of the slogan-sold products, but Americans can not live without the Postal Service.

The price of the postage stamp for the transmission of a letter, postal card, newspaper, or parcel-post package is of great importance to every individual and business establishment in this country.

What is the fair price for the service represented in these many-colored pieces of adhesive paper? How shall that price be determined by the Congress which is responsible for the decision?

For the past 10 years the national law-making body has been wrestling with that problem and it is still unsolved. A vast welter of statistics has been furnished by the Post Office Department and by users of the mails, but they have only made confusion worse confounded. Twice Congress has acted under the stress of emergency and yet the problem will not down.

PIECEMEAL EMERGENCY REVISION

The war revenue act of 1917 contained provisions which greatly increased the rates on second-class matter, comprising newspapers, magazines, and other periodical publications. For the first time it established a zone system for this class of mail matter.

Then the salary reclassification act of 1925 carried increases in rates on all four classes of mail matter as well as upon the special services. Such action was imperative because of the demand that increased compensation to employees must be met by added revenues.

That same act created a special congressional commission to study postage rates and report a permanent revision. That commission from July, 1925, to December, 1926, held hearings in many parts of the country and listened to a large number of interested mail users.

On December 18, 1926, the commission reported that—
differences of opinion in the committee itself disclose considerable divergence of view with reference to those sections of the postal rate structure which have been most widely discussed.

Therefore, no recommendations were made in addition to those for minor changes which had been previously submitted.

Some time ago the House passed two measures making changes in the present postage rate structure. One reduced the rate on post cards and private mailing cards from 2 cents each to 1 cent. The other changed the rate on transient second class from 2 cents for 2 ounces to 1 cent for 2 ounces.

These measures were referred to the Senate Post Office Committee and there made the basis for a complete revision of postage rates. Second class, newspapers, periodicals, and so forth, under the Senate proposal will go at the 1920 rates provided in the war revenue act of 1917. For third class a sliding scale is proposed ranging from 1 cent for 1 ounce up to 4 cents for matter weighing between 5 and 8 ounces. Fourth-class rates are reduced to the same scale they were before the adoption of the 2-cent service charge in the act of 1925.

The Post Office Department estimates that if this Senate scale were adopted it would reduce revenues about \$28,000,000 a year. It means substantially the same rates that were in effect before Congress was required to raise rates in order to secure justified wage increases for postal employees.

The present rates are being criticized in many quarters.

Every Member of Congress is being bombarded by users of the mails who demand changes of one kind or another. Farm organizations declare that parcels post rates mean that the farmers are paying more than they should. Publishers of newspapers and magazines declare that private means of distribution are cheaper than the Postal Service. Direct mail associations argue that circular mail carries an undue burden.

Part of this propaganda is due to the constitutional dislike of any individual to paying an increased price for service. But part of it is due to a sincere belief that the present postage rate structure is not built on a proper and just foundation.

POLICY WILL DETERMINE RATES

The whole situation is eloquent proof of the statement I have made repeatedly on this floor, that Congress must decide the fundamental policy of the Post Office Department before we can fix proper postage rates.

Is the Post Office Department to be a service institution or a money-making establishment? That is the question which must be answered before there can be a definite and just decision as to postage rates.

That question was ignored by a former congressional commission and a special cost-asertainment committee, and the result was the expenditure of a million dollars and the production of a vast but valueless report.

That question was ignored by the last commission and the result was admitted inability to even recommend a consistent rate structure.

It is bound to be so. If the first essential in the conduct of the Postal Service is to show a money surplus at the end of the year, one line of action is imperative. A vastly different course will be taken if it is decided that the first requisite shall be the most complete service possible for the American people at the lowest rate consistent with the actual service performed.

POST OFFICE FOR PEOPLE'S SERVICE

I believe that the Post Office Establishment is an institution for service and not for profits. I believe it is high time to make such a declaration and base our future action as to postal affairs upon it. I have therefore prepared and introduced a measure to declare the postal policy of the United States. That measure, now before the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, is as follows:

A bill to declare the future policy of the Post Office Establishment of the United States

Be it enacted, etc., That the Post Office Establishment of the United States is hereby declared to be an agency of the American people for their service and not for profit.

SEC. 2. That compensation of postal employees shall be adequate and just, and, together with working conditions, shall be based upon American standards, without regard to postal revenues.

SEC. 3. That postage rates on paid mail matter shall be determined by the cost of the service given such mail matter, exclusive of all free services and public-welfare projects which have been or shall hereafter be adopted in connection with the Postal Service.

SEC. 4. That the amounts expended for the following-named purposes shall not be computed as a charge against postal revenues, but shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States:

(a) Total cost of conveying franked and penalty mail matter, less rental charge at 5 per cent on valuation of all postal quarters owned by the United States Government.

(b) Free to the blind mail matter.

(c) Free in county second-class mail matter.

(d) Amount of loss due to preferential rate on religious, scientific, and other periodicals.

(e) Amount of loss due to added rate for carriage of foreign mail by vessels of American register.

(f) Amount of loss chargeable to public-welfare purpose of the Rural Free Delivery Service, such loss to be computed by subtracting from the total cost of such service, the estimated revenues from postage and special-service charges on all mail matter originating on such rural free-delivery routes, added to one-half the estimated revenues from postage and special-service charges on all mail matter delivered on such routes.

SEC. 5. That the Postmaster General is hereby directed, in his annual report, to omit the amounts expended for the free services and public-welfare projects as specified in section 4 from the expenditures to be charged against postal revenues and to set forth the surplus or deficit from postal operations during the preceding fiscal year without the inclusion of such free services and public-welfare projects.

NO POLICY MEANS CHAOS

Mr. Chairman, no matter how we try to avoid it, we must act upon one principle or the other, either on a basis of service or profits. Without a consistent policy there is endless confusion. When we granted free mailing privileges to publications for the blind we acted on the service motive. When we increased rates to meet just and fair compensation for postal employees we acted on the profits motive. The two were in direct conflict, and a similar course, if continued, will lead to chaos.

Now, I maintain that we can not, dare not, put this vital public agency on a profit basis. Its mission is too important.

Profits are the heart of private industry. There must be profit if the business is to exist. In the depression of 1921 the warehouses were crowded with goods; the factories were pre-

pared to produce; currency and bank credits were waiting to be used.

But men, money, and materials stood idle. The driving force of profits was lacking, and depression stopped the wheels of business.

Can we build the United States Postal Service on such a basis? Shall we lop off every activity that fails to pay its way? When revenues decrease in one branch of the service, shall we eliminate the service until profits are assured?

To ask such questions is to emphasize their absurdity. The Postal Service must perform its functions regardless of revenues. Let the mails cease to move, and the whole national fabric would disintegrate. The welfare of the Nation depends absolutely upon the certainty and regularity of the Postal Service.

HISTORY PROVES SERVICE MOTIVE

Earlier generations knew this fact better than we do. Our fathers saw the Postal Service as a great unifying agency whose value was far above all monetary values.

Washington advocated additional posts to the Alleghenies and beyond when only insignificant returns could be expected. Prior to railroad transportation every expenditure to expedite the mails was not only approved but demanded by the American people and their representatives in office.

Just as an example, the records of the department show that reasonable expenses above the contract rate were always allowed postal contractors. In 1835, the contractors were running between Washington and Baltimore three lines of stages, at different hours of the day, for the accommodation of passengers.

They were required by their contract, whenever it should be ordered by the department, to carry the mails on each of the trips. There was no requirement that the contractors should run a double line in case the volume of mail demanded it, as such a contingency was not foreseen when the contract was made.

However, the volume of mail did increase greatly. The contractor proposed to leave part of the mail on the first trip, to be carried later. This was prohibited by the department and the contractors were ordered to carry the entire mail at once without any delay whatever. No matter what force it might require or how many lines should be run. The contractors carried out the order and were given full compensation.

This public demand for service first was noted by Postmaster General Hutton 50 years later in a letter sent to the United States Senate. He said:

From the beginning of the Postal Service, the public has been willing to sanction any reasonable outlay which is devoted either to experimental efforts or to permanent improvement of the service. The sensitiveness of the people, even in what seems to us the slow-going stage-coach days, on the question of the rapid transfer of the mails, and their impatience of delays, foreshadowed the policy which is now being so systematically carried out, that the people shall have the mails just as soon as it is possible for the ingenuity of man to carry them.

Wherever an attempt was made to expedite certain classes of mails in preference to others, there was immediate protest. The people wanted the greatest speed possible for all mail.

Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia two forms of mail transportation were installed. One was the express to carry letter mail only and to go through in a little over two days. The other was the way mail to carry newspapers and letters for way stations, with a running time of three and a half days.

It would not work. Newspapers were put in envelopes and sent as letter mail, with the result that some persons read the news long before the newspaper mail arrived. The whole scheme was dropped in spite of its economy, because of public outcry. Even the contractors declared that all the mails must be sent with the limit of speed as their own—

feelings would not suffer us to perform a service in which we can not give satisfaction to the public.

The first mention of the railway as a possible mode of mail communication appears in the Postmaster General's report for 1834. He urges the use of the railroad—

since the celerity of the mail should always be equal to the most rapid transition of the traveler and that which shortens the time of communication and facilitates the intercourse between distant places is like bringing them nearer together.

RAILROAD EXPENSE JUSTIFIED

The Committee on Ways and Means of the House on March 3, 1845, summed up the ideal of the Postal Service as an institution for service of the people regardless of revenues. This report stated:

It is not without full reflection that this committee insists on the principle that it was the duty, as well as the right, of the Govern-

ment to avail itself, even at heavy additional expense of the powerful agency of steam, for the purpose of accelerating the mails. It would have been a gross and manifest dereliction to have permitted that vitally important concern, the transportation of mail, a concern so anxiously intrusted by the Constitution to the Federal authority—it would have been, in the opinion of this committee, a gross and manifest dereliction to have permitted it to lag behind the improvements of the age and to be outstripped by the pace of ordinary travel and commercial communication. Such is the view which the Post Office Department avowedly takes of its own obligations and upon which it habitually acts.

The history of the Postal Service shows that the American people have always asked service, not profits, from their great agency of communication. The overland mail, in the fifties, was established at tremendous expense and with little return, but it made the great West a part of the Nation. The Rural Free Delivery was inaugurated when there was a postal deficit, and on the understanding that it would mean a great outlay with small revenues, but it has done more for rural communities than any Federal activity. Profits have never been the main consideration. Service has been. The first improved highway was a post road. The first railroad train to run at night did so at the behest of the Postal Service. The first attempt at commercial telegraphy was under the supervision of the Post Office Department. The first organized commercial aviation was the air mail of the Postal Service.

I contend that the Post Office Establishment, by its origin and history, is an institution for service and that any attempt to place it on a profit-making basis is engrafting an alien spirit into a distinctively American public enterprise.

MARVELOUS ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY

"But you must not forget economy and efficiency in operation" say those whose eyes can see only revenues. "The people must be served, but at the lowest possible cost."

I deny emphatically that economy is the keynote of the Postal Service. There is economy which is narrow and short-sighted and which in the end means waste and extravagance.

So, too, there may be an efficiency which means doing things right, but not doing the right things. Such economy and efficiency are not goals set up by the American people for the conduct of their Postal Service.

Still, if these revenue registers will look beyond the balance sheets of an inaccurate bookkeeping system, they will see the most marvelous business enterprise for economy of operation and efficiency in production to be found in all the world.

GREATEST BUSINESS IN THE WORLD

Mr. Chairman, the Postal Service is the outstanding business organization, and judged by any standard of achievement it is without a peer. Its very efficiency and smoothly running mechanism blinds most persons to the magnitude of this mighty institution.

Consider the volume of its operations. Twenty-six billion pieces of mail matter are handled annually, not once but many times along the complicated chain which links 120,000,000 Americans together.

Such a figure is beyond the grasp of the human mind. Separating it into classes gives but little help. It includes 15,000,000 letters and post cards, 5,000,000,000 newspapers and periodicals, 4,000,000,000 circulars, and 800,000,000 parcels.

All these are picked up, dispatched, and delivered with amazing certainty and celerity. More than 200 pieces of mail matter for every man, woman, and child in America are sent speeding through this stupendous service every year.

Reduce it to a single hour's operation and it will show 3,000,000 articles handled for every 60 minutes of day and night throughout the year.

Stack the year's mail matter in a heap and it will make a mountain weighing 2,400,000 tons and containing 550,000,000 cubic feet. The pyramids of Egypt would be dwarfed besides that gigantic store of a nation's mail matter.

What of the money involved? The receipts this year will be \$700,000,000, largely from the sale of postage stamps. That is about \$6 for every person in the land.

More money is handled and transmitted by the Postal Service than by any financial institution on earth. Five billion dollars are intrusted every year to this institution, a sum about equal to that of all the money coined by United States mints in the entire history of the Nation.

Within the Postal Service is a greater savings bank than can be found anywhere else on earth. While safeguarding \$140,000,000 for depositors the Postal Service puts the money into circulation and thus serves national business needs.

The rural carriers transport the mails over a million and a quarter miles of highway every day. The aviators fly air mail planes over 10,000 miles a day. The marine transporta-

tion service plies the seven seas and carries 250,000,000 letters a year from residents of the United States.

America has organized some vast business corporations and so have other nations. None of them belongs in the class of the United States Postal Service when scope and volume of business is considered.

PERSONNEL WITHOUT A PEER

Who performs these mammoth tasks? The greatest army of workers to be found in any industry anywhere in the world.

There are 50,529 postmasters or plant managers in this great enterprise. The clerks and supervisors in first and second class offices number 67,756. There are 48,868 city letter carriers delivering mail in the cities and 45,082 rural carriers performing the same task in the rural sections. In the Railway Mail Service 19,589 postal clerks speed the great mass of mail on its way to its destination.

There are airplane pilots and steamboat operators, laborers, and draughtsmen; in fact, every type of worker known to industry fits into place in this mighty machine. Four hundred and sixty-four thousand of them make up the postal personnel, and upon them rests responsibility for a service without which America could not endure.

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KELLY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. Is it not true that there are some people in this country who prefer to have a paper deficit—I call it a paper deficit—in order to discourage what might appear to be Government ownership? I am not advocating Government ownership, but does it not seem that some persons in order to discourage Government operation in any industry, seek to perpetuate the so-called deficit which is unfair to the United States and unfair to the Post Office Department?

Mr. KELLY. I can not probe the motives of those who joy in a post-office deficit. Perhaps some of them do point to the figures in red as evidence that the Post Office Department is a failure. But I will put the actual performance of this great service enterprise against that of any other business organization in the world and the facts will prove its superiority.

It is a great work done by great workers in the most economical manner. The Postal Service correlates every operation, however different, into one unified task. It standardizes all processes and productions. It has a saving system of overhead administration. It eliminates duplication in organization, activities, and personnel.

Extensions of service are made when the need is proven. There is no waste such as exists in the coal industry for instance. The coal commission said:

Overdevelopment is the cause of the short working year of capital and labor in the coal industry. This is a waste that profits neither the mine owner nor the miner, that the public is called upon to pay for as the cost of overdevelopment.

Secretary Hoover some time ago named a committee of engineers to study wastes in industry. They reported that the loss from lack of efficient organization is 63 per cent in the men's clothing industry, 53 per cent in the building industry, 57 per cent in the printing industry, 40 per cent in the boot and shoe industry, 28 per cent in the metal trades, and 49 per cent in the textile industry.

Most of this loss, according to the engineers, is due to lack of coordination and duplication of effort. The post office has in large measure eliminated this waste. There is little waste through overlapping efforts. Each individual clerk does his work in coordination with others. Each individual carrier covers his route and serves all the people within his area. The rural carrier joins hands with the railway postal clerk for complete service.

I do not maintain that the Postal Service is 100 per cent economical nor efficient. No human enterprise can reach that goal. There are still some duplications and some curtailment of the service to which the people are entitled. But I do maintain that without the profit motive, which means interest charges to bondholders, dividends to stockholders, large salaries, and so forth, there is more economical operation and less lost motion and waste of effort than can be found in any other enterprise in the world.

PROGRESS IS CONTINUAL

There is no stagnation, but instead progress toward ever higher standards. The workers are as busy as a ticking clock in new methods of coordination. In 1914 there were postal revenues of \$5,851 for every clerk in the service, while in 1926 the amount had increased to \$7,872.

Every letter carrier in 1914 represented \$6,468 in revenues, while in 1926 he represented \$10,613.

Since 1914 the railway postal clerks have cut the unit cost of handling mail matter by almost half.

The fact is that with the highest wage scale for any postal service the unit cost in the United States is lower than anywhere else in the world. In other words, a letter is handled at lower expense here than in any other country.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I submit that the actual facts as to the operation of the Postal Service prove that there need be no fear in the mind of anyone that economy and efficiency have been or will be neglected. No matter what policy may be adopted or what rates fixed, the great army of postal workers will continue to perform a wonderful service with marvelous ability.

SERVICE POLICY SOLVES PROBLEMS

But the rates fixed will determine to a great extent the service to be rendered. And proper rates can not be fixed until it is determined whether the post office is an institution for the service of the people or for the collection of revenues.

Mr. Chairman, my contention is that it is time to end the present inconsistent and unsatisfactory conditions. We can not always add free services and public welfare projects to the Postal Service and then demand that the paying users of the mails meet these added burdens.

We should declare once and for all that the post office is an institution for the welfare of the American people, use it in every way possible for their benefit, and fix postage rates in relation to the cost of the actual service given, exclusive of expenses for free services and public-welfare projects.

One thing is certain. You can not fix an arbitrary apportionment of all postal costs and charge them against individual pieces in different classes of mail matter. The attempt to do that rendered the cost ascertainment of 1923 valueless as help in fixing postage rates.

The cost ascertainment for 1926 states that it costs 1.62 cents to handle post cards and private mailing cards in the Postal Service. We endeavored to cover that cost by fixing a 2-cent rate in the act of 1925. The result was such a lessening of this class of mail that the Post Office Committee reported and the House has passed a bill restoring the rate to 1 cent.

HIGHER THAN TRAFFIC WILL BEAR

The Post Office Department in its famous million-dollar cost ascertainment of 1923 stated that we were losing approximately half a cent on every post card and private mailing card. Also, the department stated that by raising the rate to 2 cents we could expect to receive \$10,000,000 in additional revenues.

Both of these statements were erroneous. Those of us who doubted them agreed to act upon them because Congress was faced with the necessity of having official estimates for added revenues in order to secure the final enactment of a meritorious postal salary bill.

It was estimated that at the 2-cent rate, while there would be a probable reduction in number of pieces, there would be total revenues from this class of mail matter amounting to \$20,000,000. The latest figures now indicate that the total receipts for the past year were but \$4,130,369. If that is correct, it indicates that \$16,000,000 of estimated revenue has been either transferred to letter mail or has been lost entirely through refusal of users of the mails to pay the additional rate.

The result of this experiment is proof that postage rates must have regard to what the traffic will bear. There is a limit beyond which increases defeat their purpose and decrease revenues.

It is very easy, with pencil and paper in hand and an unfettered imagination at work, to figure what certain rates ought to produce. It is impossible to fulfill those estimates when the rates do not attract users of the mails.

In fixing postage rates we must take into account the relative value of the services rendered. Post cards and private mailing cards will not stand the same rates as letter mail. That is true even though it should be said that the cost of the service is the same. I deny, however, that you can allocate costs of service given separate classes of mail matter in the same manner. That was the fundamental defect of the famous cost ascertainment.

The costs are joint costs incurred in the general operation of the Postal Service. Practically nothing would be saved if post cards and private mailing cards were barred from the mails entirely. No post offices would be discontinued and no employees dismissed.

The overhead costs would be exactly the same and the saving in railroad transportation would be infinitesimal.

But these cost ascertainties give that fact no consideration. The experts simply allocate all costs on the same basis, and the results are worthless when it comes to fixing satisfactory rates. The cost-ascertainment statement that it now costs 1.62 cents to handle post cards and private mailing cards in the Postal Service can be arrived at only by leaving out every

common-sense consideration. The Post Office Department would be conducted substantially in the same scope as at present if only letter mail were handled. The other classes of mail must be considered as supplemental and are of advantage in bringing up the volume to the capacity of the organization. On that basis the rate of 1 cent will be a profitable one and an act of good business for the department. It is believed that the 1-cent rate will bring back at least \$8,000,000 in revenue.

OTHER CLASSES IN SAME SITUATION

Mr. Chairman, the lesson learned from the post-card experience applies also to the other classes of mail matter. A vast quantity of second-class matter has been driven from the mails, and it is probable that third class has also suffered a considerable reduction.

The United States Postal Service is not a monopoly, save as to carriage of first-class mail matter. It can, however, and should distribute all forms of mail matter more economically than any other enterprise. With its organization, its efficiency, and absence of duplication and lost motion, it can render far better service at far lower prices than any other means of communication.

Its postage rates to-day are lower than those of any other nation. But in some cases they are still at a point which bars a vast volume from the mails.

The only quarters in the past four years which have shown greater revenues than expenditures have been the December quarters. That is due to volume. Bring the volume to a certain proper point and the same result will follow for all quarters. This can be done by fixing rates at a level to produce the greatest volume and give the most service. If we adopt the service policy I advocate, lower rates are bound to follow.

The difficulty is that all expenses of free services and public-welfare projects carried on in the Postal Service have been assessed against paid mail matter. That has been made necessary by the alien theory that the Post Office Department should show a surplus at the end of the year.

I say that is an alien idea, for it is wholly out of line with the real spirit of the Postal Service. I believe the real American ideal for the service is accurately expressed in the message of Postmaster General Horatio King, in 1827. He said:

By withdrawing mail communication from all unproductive routes a very large surplus of funds would annually accumulate; but the public convenience would be greatly lessened and the means of information withheld from districts but sparsely inhabited. There is no branch of the Government in whose operations the people feel a more lively interest than in those of this department, its facilities being felt in the various transactions of business, in the pleasures of correspondence, and the general diffusion of information. To connect important places by frequent lines of intercourse, combine speed with all the security possible, and extend the mail wherever it may be wanted constitute the objects which have influenced the policy of this department.

"Extend the mail wherever it may be wanted," not wherever it will show a profit—that is the real purpose of the United States Postal Service.

SHOW A PROFIT OR GO

If we are to adopt the policy that there must be a surplus in the Post Office Department, it follows that all services which lose money should be eliminated. "Show a profit or go" must be the motto. That would mean at once the elimination of the entire Rural Free Delivery Service, since it has been a losing venture from the beginning. In fact, many of the special services which are of the utmost value to the people must go overboard under this test of profit making.

Now, no one would advocate the withdrawal of such services. The welfare of the Nation demands their retention and they will be retained. But they cost more than they bring into the department's treasury; who shall pay this deficit?

Those who make a fetish of a postal surplus at once reply that postage rates should be fixed at a point where the resulting revenues will cover all such losses. That means that the charge for the various classes of mail matter must be much higher than is warranted by the actual cost of the service rendered.

The fact is, that under our present system, the very existence of a postal surplus is proof that postage rates are excessive, since a large number of services are rendered free or at nominal rates because they advance the general welfare.

FREE SERVICES FOR PUBLIC WELFARE

Let us examine some of these special services which should be regarded as social, rather than postal.

In carrying out their ideas of a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, the founders of the Nation made the post-office establishment the agency of communication between the Government, its agents in the field, and the public at large.

It was provided that the publications and reports of the governmental department and the official communications of Members of Congress should go through the mails free of charge.

This franking and penalty privilege has increased as the Government widened its activities. To-day the income tax is administered through the Postal Service, and millions of blanks are sent to the taxpayers without postage. The Veterans' Bureau sends out tons of applications and letters; the Department of Agriculture mails vast numbers of bulletins and yearbooks, and the other departments, bureaus, and commissions are adding to the flood of franked and free mail matter.

It is a one-sided affair. The Bureau of Printing and Engraving uses the postal facilities without charge, but the Post Office Department is assessed \$800,000 a year for printing postage stamps for the Postal Service.

The United States Shipping Board sends great quantities of mail without charge, but when mail is sent on its vessels the rate is much higher than for vessels under foreign registry.

Now, no right-thinking American objects to the Post Office establishment carrying governmental communications free of charge. If there were no postal service available, it would be necessary to establish some agency of communication for this purpose alone. As a matter of self-defense, a people's government must enlighten its sovereign constituents so that they may wisely make their all-controlling decisions. No sum spent for a standing army can bring such safety as an informed electorate acting upon facts.

However, we may well question the policy which charges the loss against postal revenue and decrees that the users of the mails shall pay the entire bill for this national service.

The franked and penalty mail, if paid for at regular rates, would bring in revenues of about \$13,000,000 a year. To require the regular users of the service to pay rates to cover that sum can not be justified.

Sometimes it is said that the use of Government buildings for which no rent is charged, makes up for this loss in revenues. That statement was investigated in 1919 and the Postmaster General declared in his annual report that—

if postage at the prescribed rates had been paid on franked and penalty matter the postal service would have received revenues amounting to more than three times as much as the rental for space utilized in Government-owned buildings.

In this connection it is also a fact that certain leases are now being made for post-office quarters which carry high rentals and purchase options. As this works out this is really an investment in buildings, but is charged as a certain expenditure to be met out of postal revenues. It is an additional unjust charge levied against users of the mails.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KELLY. Yes.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. This, of course, is true, that if there was a rate on franked and penalty matter there would not be anywhere near the present amount of that matter going through the mail. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. KELLY. Of course, no one knows how much the volume would be reduced. We know that there is no rate on it and that great quantities are now going through the mails. I do not object to that, for it is of great importance that the people be informed as to the conduct of their Government.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. And the franked matter constitutes only a fraction of 1 per cent of the total amount carried by the mail, and the penalty matter carried amounts to a very small per cent. There seems to be an impression throughout the country that a very substantial portion of our mail is franked and penalty mail, whereas it is very small. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. KELLY. The gentleman is right. Of course, you understand that the franked mail is sent out by Members of Congress and the penalty mail by the executive departments. Taken together they make up an insignificant fraction of the total volume of mail. My contention is that the cost of this class of mail matter is not properly a charge against postal revenues.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. I agree with the gentleman. I would like to ask this question, because the gentleman from Pennsylvania has made a very close and intensive study of the proposition. Has there been an increase in the revenues from parcel post since we put on the 2-cent service charge?

Mr. KELLY. Yes; a very substantial increase. The 800,000,000 parcels now being carried represent from the service charge about \$16,000,000.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Then it ought to be retained, ought it not?

Mr. KELLY. That question goes straight to the question of postal policy. If all expenditures of the Post Office Department must be covered by postal revenues, there is not the slightest justification for giving up that \$16,000,000. If we charge off free services, and so forth, however, a reduction in parcel-post rates might be made.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. As I understand it as to third-class mail, some of the increased charges which were put on a year or two ago have had the effect of decreasing the revenues of the department.

Mr. KELLY. Well, we changed the classification as to third class and put all former fourth class under 8 ounces into the third class. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of pieces expected, but the total revenues have increased. It is very difficult to say just what has been the effect of the new rate and the new classification.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. It is proposed to reduce those rates in the legislation in the other body, to which the gentleman has referred, is it not?

Mr. KELLY. To decrease on some weights and increase on others. For instance, the present rate is 1½ cents for 2 ounces. The proposed scale makes a rate of 1 cent for 1 ounce and 2 cents for 2 ounces. That means that a 2-ounce circular letter would cost more than it does at present. Without doubt, it would reduce the volume of such circular mail.

Mr. DAVIS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KELLY. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. What effect has there been on revenues by reason of the increase on transient second-class matter? That is, where newspapers and magazines are remailed by individuals other than publishers?

Mr. KELLY. It has considerably decreased the revenues from that class of mail matter because the rate was higher than the traffic would bear. Instead of increased revenues from increased rates, there was decidedly less income than from the former rates.

Mr. DAVIS. Is not the gentleman of the opinion that the original rates on that class of mail should be restored?

Mr. KELLY. The former rate was too low, just as the present rate is too high. I believe that the rate which the House has adopted—1 cent for 2 ounces—will bring this mail back and will realize greater revenues. It cuts the present rate in half.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY BENEFITS ALL

Now, Mr. Chairman, let us consider the rural free delivery, a service to the farmers and dwellers in rural localities. Its revenues have never approached its expenditures and probably never will. This service was established in 1897, when there was a deficit of more than \$11,000,000, with receipts of less than \$8,000,000.

It was thoroughly understood that this service would not pay its way, but the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads met that situation by declaring that the action was justified because the rural free delivery "will elevate the standard of intelligence and promote the welfare of the people."

Postmaster General Nary, in 1897, agreed that it was a proper activity of the Postal Service even though profitless from a money standpoint. He said in his report:

It has unquestionably proved itself a potent factor in the attainment of what should be one of the chief aims of our Government, the granting of the best possible postal facilities to the farmer and his family.

Each year has seen a greater aggregate loss in this service. The first appropriation was \$40,000. Its cost in 1926 was \$105,600,000. All the revenue originating on all these routes at the last ascertainment was \$10,395,151. Giving credit of all the revenue on mail delivered on these routes there would still be a direct loss of \$50,000,000 a year.

Now, no one seriously urges the elimination or curtailment of this very useful service to rural homes and communities. But the loss arising from the national service should not be charged against those users of the mails who pay the regular rates of postage. This is a social service, just as truly as the work of the Department of Agriculture or the Department of Commerce. The farmers do not pay the entire cost of the Department of Agriculture nor the business interests bear all the expense of the Department of Commerce. They are national benefits paid for out of the National Treasury. It would be more reasonable to require every person who uses the highways constructed by Federal funds to pay toll than to demand that postage rates be fixed high enough to recoup all losses through worthy but unremunerative public services.

Mr. BUSBY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KELLY. I yield.

Mr. BUSBY. Is it not practically impossible to determine the receipts from mails handled on the rural routes? The mails delivered originate in the cities and therefore you can

not determine the amount of service performed by the revenues collected, can you?

Mr. KELLY. Yes; there have been surveys made through which the total number of pieces of mail matter, both originating and delivered on all rural routes, has been determined.

Mr. BUSBY. Has there been any division made between the service rendered before the mail reaches the rural route and the service rendered on that route? Has there been any estimate along that line?

Mr. KELLY. No; such a division has never been attempted. In my bill to define our postal policy I provide that the rural routes shall be credited with all revenues from mail originating on the routes and with half the revenues on mail matter delivered on the routes. I consider that a fair division. The total revenues from these sources would be subtracted from the total cost of rural routes and the difference would be charged to the National Treasury.

Mr. BUSBY. Let me ask the gentlemen this further question: Does the gentleman have any figures showing the comparative amount of mail collected and delivered on rural routes?

Mr. KELLY. Yes. The survey of July, 1920, indicated that eight times as many pieces are delivered on rural routes as are collected on them.

Mr. BUSBY. That is what I was trying to bring out.

Mr. KELLY. Yes; if we credited all the revenues from all mail collected and delivered on the rural routes there would still be a loss of some \$50,000,000. The point I am making is that this expenditure, which is not so much a postal expenditure as a public-welfare expenditure, should not be levied as additional burden upon paid mail matter.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. KELLY. Yes.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. I believe it is the policy to carry free the newspapers in the county where they are published. Is that correct?

Mr. KELLY. Yes; to all offices where there is no delivery service.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. What is the annual cost of that service to the Government?

Mr. KELLY. That service costs about \$8,000,000 a year.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. And it is the gentleman's idea that that service should also be charged to the National Treasury.

Mr. KELLY. Yes. I do not advocate doing away with the service since there was and is good reason for it. I do maintain that the cost of that congressional policy is not properly a charge against postal revenues.

Mr. McMILLAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KELLY. I yield to my friend from South Carolina.

Mr. McMILLAN. If I understand the matter correctly that expense is now charged to postal revenues, is it not?

Mr. KELLY. It is, every dollar of it, and it is to be found in the so-called deficit of the Post Office Department. We have been trying to fix postage rates to cover this and many other such services.

Mr. THATCHER. Will the gentleman yield.

Mr. KELLY. I yield.

Mr. THATCHER. Has the gentleman stated the total expense that is incurred in this way by franked mail and the other activities which are somewhat in the nature of gratuities?

Mr. KELLY. I had not yet summarized them, but intended to do so later in my remarks. I will say right now that a very conservative estimate of these expenses for free and public welfare projects would be \$100,000,000 a year.

Mr. THATCHER. And the contention of the gentleman is that if they were segregated there would be a substantial surplus shown in the administration of the Post Office Department?

Mr. KELLY. Exactly. It would be a system of bookkeeping which would be in accord with the actual facts and would give justification for a better schedule of postage rates.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Will the gentleman yield still further?

Mr. KELLY. Certainly, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. This thought occurs to me: This free service in respect to the rural delivery, free in county newspapers, and so on, at least does this: It creates additional revenue through parcel post, third-class mail, and so forth. If that is the case it would seem to me that the parcels post and other classes ought to stand at least some percentage of this free service which creates revenue for them.

Mr. KELLY. I agree with the gentleman and I have provided in the measure I have introduced that 50 per cent of all the revenues on mail delivered on rural routes shall be credited to these routes. Postage rates would be fixed with that credit

in view. You understand that there is a limit beyond which rates will not be productive and where in fact revenues decrease.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. We have tried that and have found that that is true. At the same time, if the mailers who use the parcel post obtain business through this service, it seems to me that they ought to bear some proportion of the cost.

Mr. KELLY. I agree that the rates should be so fixed that they will bring in sufficient aggregate revenues to pay all expenses properly regarded as postal costs.

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. Does the gentleman from Minnesota advocate that there should necessarily be an increase in rates on the users of these various classes of mail matter because of the fact that business has been promoted, for instance, by the free delivery of newspapers within the county?

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Not at all.

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. They are paying for the service by the very fact that they use the service. An increase in rates may actually mean a loss and sometimes a reduction would be advisable for the sake of increased revenues.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. I agree with the gentleman. The thought I was trying to convey was that if the gentleman from Pennsylvania should succeed in carrying out his proposal it would seem to me that instead of charging up all the cost of the free rural service to the National Treasury, that a portion should be charged to users of the mail who profit from the service.

Mr. KELLY. I will say again that I do not propose to charge all the cost of free delivery service to the National Treasury. That matter is fully cared for in the bill now before the Post Office Committee.

Mr. BECK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KELLY. I yield.

Mr. BECK. Do I understand that the publishers of newspapers pay postage on all papers delivered by city or rural carriers?

Mr. KELLY. Yes; the free-in-county privilege applies only where there is no delivery service, village, city, or rural. In offices within the county where there is such delivery service the rate is 1 cent a pound.

Mr. BUSBY. If the gentleman will yield for one further question. Does the gentleman's plan contemplate putting franked mail and free-in-county along with the deficit in the rural free delivery service on the same basis?

Mr. KELLY. Yes; I segregate all these free services and public-welfare services and eliminate the cost as charges against postal revenues.

Mr. BUSBY. I can not see how you can take the rural service and place it on a parity with franked matter.

Mr. KELLY. The inevitable loss on the rural free delivery and the cost of handling franked and penalty mail are exactly on a parity in my estimation. Both are national-welfare policies administered through the Post Office Department. The Post Office Department would be the same in essence if both of them were abolished. But they are so important to the Nation that they must be maintained, no matter what the cost may be. My contention is that they can not pay their own way and that the users of mail matter should not be required to pay their total cost.

WHY SHOULD MAIL USERS PAY ALL?

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have pointed out the franked and penalty matter, the free-in-county privilege, and the proper proportion of the Rural Free Delivery Service as items which should be set aside when it comes to calculating real postal expenditures. There are some other services of the same nature performed by the Post Office Department.

Books printed in raised letters for the benefit of the blind are sent through the mails without charge. It entails a loss of \$40,000 a year. No one would consider it a service to other users of the mails, and yet under the present system it is charged against them and must be paid if there is to be a postal surplus.

There are other items of this kind in the postal budget. Religious, scientific, and other publications issued by organizations not conducted for profit have a special rate, which in 1923 caused a loss of \$17,000,000.

Payment for transportation of foreign mail carried in American ships is at a higher rate than that carried in foreign ships. It entails a loss, and, however wise the policy involved, that loss is not properly chargeable to postal revenues.

It will be seen that a conservative estimate of the cost of these special national and social services is \$100,000,000.

DEFICIT IS REALLY A MYTH

To-day they are being accounted postal expenditures to be paid by the purchasers of postage stamps. They account for

every so-called postal deficit in the past 25 years. If a reasonable allowance for these services were made, such a surplus would be shown that the Post Office Department would be clearly seen to be what it really is, one of the greatest money-making enterprises in America.

I am most emphatically in favor of using the Postal Service in still wider fields of public benefit. It is the logical agency for every worthy project which requires a nation-wide organization. It was of inestimable value during the World War. Its 50,000 offices and its 464,000 employees, reaching every American family every day, form a chain of intercommunication for the solution of many problems of peace.

I do maintain, however, that the addition of activities for the public benefit should not necessarily mean added burdens upon paid mail matter, nor should the expense be urged as a reason for refusing decent treatment to postal employees.

What will happen if we decide to make each post office an employment center, where the jobless man may seek information as to the manless job? Shall the expense involved be added to the burdens to be borne by the users of the mails? It must be if we are to have a postal policy where the income must equal the outgo, regardless of conditions.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. JACOBSTEIN], is proposing that veterans of the World War be permitted to file the applications for loans on adjusted-service certificates through the 50,000 post offices of the United States. It is the one logical, common-sense method of serving these defenders of the Nation in this connection. It makes use of a nation-wide organization already established.

However, such a plan will entail some expense, although it will be vastly less than through any other plan. Perhaps some additional clerks will be needed for this special service. Who is to pay this expense? Shall it be placed on the backs of the users of the mail who pay for postage? Or shall it be regarded exactly as it is, a splendid national service which can be most economically administered through the great postal establishment, whose cost shall be paid from the National Treasury?

POLICY IS FIRST ESSENTIAL

Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, do you see the problem which is wrapped up in postal rates? The present charges on letters, postal cards, periodicals, circulars, and parcel post are fixed with a view to producing revenue sufficient to meet every expenditure of the Post Office Department. From all indications they will bring in, during the fiscal year 1927, enough money to provide a surplus over all expenditures.

If that is desired by the American people, well and good. The man who pays for the postage stamps on his letter will be paying for other service than that given his communication. The publisher who sends his periodical through the mail; the business concern which transmits its circulars, and the merchant who forwards goods by parcel post will be paying for more service than they receive. All of them will be helping to cover losses on public-welfare projects, but they will have the joy of knowing that they have helped to create a postal surplus.

If, however, the American people decide their postal establishment is to be an institution for service and not for profit, the perplexing problem of just postage rates will be greatly simplified.

The costs of actual postal service can be apportioned among the various classes of mail matter, eliminating those features which have been undertaken for the public good and which were never intended to be self-supporting. The social service rendered by the department can be segregated and paid from the General Treasury. That is the just and reasonable policy, and its adoption will mean that the contribution to the Post Office Department will be but \$3 of every \$100 appropriated by the United States Government. Surely the all-inclusive benefits of the greatest agency of communication devised by man are worth that price.

SERVICE IS THE END AND GOAL

Mr. Chairman, the policy is the foundation upon which any institution stands. It is to an enterprise what character is to a man.

The Post Office Department's rightful policy is service. Its dividends are paid in enlightenment and intelligence; its surplus is recorded on the books of better citizenship; its balance sheet shows a huge credit to benefits over expenditures.

Instead of compressing service into the hard and fast limits of revenues, let us rather learn the demands of a complete, all-inclusive service to the American people, provide American standards in compensation and working conditions for every em-

ployee, and formulate postage rates on the basis of maximum volume and lowest unit costs.

Then the United States Postal Service will carry out its true mission; the most efficient advancement of the social, commercial, and intellectual interests of every citizen of the Republic. [Applause.]

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Chairman, I yield ten minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. BARBOUR].

Mr. BARBOUR. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, when the War Department appropriation bill was before the House a week ago to-day, on the 15th of January, certain statements were made in general debate to the effect that there exists in the Army certain class distinctions against officers who are not graduates of West Point; that these class distinctions are against men who have come up from the ranks, and also against officers who have come from civil life, and that they have been ostracized in a social way by their fellow officers. The statement was also made that an officer who entered the Army from civil life or was promoted from an enlisted status would not have an opportunity to attend any of the service schools. The statements were refuted by Members who were on the floor at the time, who mentioned distinguished officers of the Army who had come from the ranks or from civil life, and against whom no line of social distinction has ever been drawn. It was also pointed out that officers who have entered the Army from civil life or have been promoted from the ranks do have an opportunity to attend these service schools. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SHALLENBERGER] referred to the case of his own son, who had entered the Army from civil life and at the present time is attending the service school at Fort Leavenworth. I do not think that the statements referred to were taken seriously by the Members of the House; yet, a situation was created and a charge made against the Army which in my opinion should be answered. At least the Army as a whole should not be charged with the existence of a condition which does not exist or at any rate is in no sense general.

In order that the true situation may be set forth, I am going to ask the Clerk to read in my time a letter from Maj. Gen. R. H. Allen, Chief of Infantry, in regard to the statements made during general debate one week ago to-day.

The Clerk read as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF INFANTRY,
Washington, January 20, 1927.

Hon. HENRY E. BARBOUR,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR Mr. BARBOUR: Referring to your able presentation on the floor of the House of the several items connected with the Army appropriation bill for the next fiscal year, particularly to those matters which are reported on page 1718 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for Saturday, January 15, 1927, the following points are brought up by the several gentlemen whose remarks are there set forth:

First. That there is in the military service a social class—distinction against officers who do not come from West Point.

Second. That this social-class distinction results in ostracism from social equality with officers who have come from West Point.

Third. That, in spite of the comparatively large number of officers in the Army who did not come from West Point, they do not get in the service schools.

The fact that the above views are held by at least three Members of Congress, two of whom claim to have on file numerous protests concerning these alleged conditions, as well as that they have been seriously put forth in remarks on the floor of the House, where no dissenting voice supported by the actual facts and figures appears to have been raised to challenge the accuracy of the imputation, is regarded as the highly important element in the situation here presented.

If inaccurate and misleading, as I shall herein endeavor to show and as I firmly believe them to be, then there is presented the picture of several of our highly distinguished lawmakers unwittingly (we must assume) doing an irreparable injury to the morale and good standing of a corps of public servants on whose loyalty and faithfulness this country must, in part, depend for its national defense. That this injury may be of a far-reaching and permanent nature is deducible from the public manner in which the representations and allegations were made as not only before the House but before Congress and the country as well.

It is not only that these effects may reach that group of officers whom the military service is fortunate to have derived originally from West Point as a production source; nor is it only that the reaction may affect the mental well-being of the whole body of officers now in the service. It is that, for the future, all classes of young men, except those from West Point, who may have ambitions for military service

and who may succeed in securing commissions, will be met at the threshold of their service by a specter of Army class distinction which, heightened in the early period of their lives by lack of experience with men and things and by undisciplined imaginations, may bear the fruit of discontented suspicion, lack of the spirit of devotion and loyalty toward their fellows which, taken with the resulting noncooperation, contains the seeds of defeat in war.

This is the face of the fact, patent to everyone acquainted with conditions, that there is no shred of real truth in any of the statements above referred to.

My own case is in point. It might be paralleled by hundreds of others who have had similar beginnings and similar service experience. I enlisted in 1893 and obtained a commission from the ranks in 1895, after the required two years of service and the passing of the necessary examinations. In 1925 I was promoted to the grade of major general, the highest rank in the Army in time of peace, and made the Chief of Infantry, in which branch I had always borne a commission. Aside from the question of merit and ability, concerning which I am incompetent to speak, I number among my most devoted service friends and supporters as great a proportion of West Point graduates as of officers from civil life or from the ranks. Under no circumstances, ever, in my service, have I been mistreated, discriminated against, socially ostracized, nor made the victim of class distinctions of any character.

My personal observations extending over my fairly long period of service indicate beyond the shadow of a doubt that the personal views and experiences of every other right-minded officer of the proper character and ability have been the same.

It is beyond question that the young officer who graduates from West Point and enters the Army has a number of advantages, particularly in military training, over the average young man who obtains a commission either from the ranks or from civil life. If this were not so there would be no excuse for the maintenance of the United States Military Academy, admittedly the most expensive military school in the world. It is the ambition of the right-minded young officer not from West Point to overcome these handicaps by the closest attention to duty, by study, and by hard work. The result depends entirely upon the individual. I am glad to say that in my experience the handicap is, in the course of years, very frequently overcome so that most officers of the same age and length of service are as practically on the same footing as it is possible for a group of men to be.

It is also beyond question that there are officers of the Army, whether from West Point, from the ranks, or from civil life who can not be regarded as up to a reasonable standard, either as respects their desirability as comrades or friends or as respects their ability. The situation is the same as in civil life of which, may I here remark, the Army is no more and no less than a fair cross section. The result is the same as it would be in civil life. These officers, relatively few in number I believe, are not received anywhere with the same personal cordiality that marks the reception of other officers. They do not belong in the service and no one could be deceived concerning the fact. Nor do they belong in any other circle of similar capacities and qualifications. Such officers naturally resent their treatment, more bitterly perhaps than if their own consciences more thoroughly approved of them. The protests reverted to by the gentlemen of the House come from this class of isolated instances, I am satisfied.

I pass now, with your permission, to the matter of the attendance of officers at service schools and append immediately herein certain percentages of each class of officers of Infantry who have attended the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth and the Infantry School at Fort Benning. These figures have been compiled in my office with care and are believed to be correct. The situation presented by them is self-explained and establishes my original contention that, in no sense, are officers from sources other than West Point discriminated against in their opportunities for the lower and higher forms of military training with consequent fitness for the higher command and staff duties. I am also positive that virtually these same percentages will be found to apply in other branches of the service, but I have only compiled the figures of my own branch, concerning which I speak with authority.

A. Percentage of Infantry officers from West Point, civil life, and the ranks who have been detailed at certain service schools during the past few years

1. COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF SCHOOL, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

	Class 1924-25	Class 1925-26	Class 1926-27
Student officers who were commissioned from graduates U. S. Military Academy.....per cent.	47	41	42
Student officers who were commissioned from civil life.....per cent.	35	42+	44
Student officers who were commissioned from the ranks.....per cent.	18	16+	13
Total number of student officers of Infantry.....	101	92	76

A. Percentages of Infantry officers from West Point, etc.—Continued

1. COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF SCHOOL, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.—continued

	Number	Per cent
SUMMARY FOR THE LAST THREE CLASSES		
Student officers who were commissioned from graduates of the U. S. Military Academy.....	118	43
Student officers who were commissioned from civil life.....	108	57
Student officers who were commissioned from the ranks.....	43	
Total number of student officers of Infantry.....	269	

2. THE INFANTRY SCHOOL, FORT BENNING, GA.

	Class, 1924-25	Class, 1925-26	Class, 1926-27
Student officers who were commissioned from graduates, U. S. Military Academy..... per cent.	15	16	10+
Student officers who were commissioned from civil life..... per cent.	69+	74	82
Student officers who were commissioned from the ranks..... per cent.	15	8	7
Total number of student officers of Infantry.....	226	241	239

	Number	Per cent
SUMMARY FOR THE LAST THREE CLASSES		
Student officers who were commissioned from graduates of the U. S. Military Academy.....	99	14
Student officers who were commissioned from civil life.....	535	86
Student officers who were commissioned from the ranks.....	72	
Total number of student officers of Infantry.....	706	

B. Table showing total number of officers of Infantry eligible for the course at the Command and General Staff School, 1927-28 course, with number and percentages from the graduates of the United States Military Academy and from other sources recommended for the detail

	Eligible	Recommended	Per cent
Total eligible officers of Infantry.....	504	73	
Graduates of the United States Military Academy.....	147	22	14+
Officers commissioned from civil life and from the Army.....	357	51	25+

[NOTE. The relative percentage of eligible graduates recommended for 1927-28 course is less than the relative percentage of those who entered from sources other than West Point.]

I present my side of this matter at some length, partly because the welfare of the service is very close to my heart, partly because I believe you are likewise keenly interested in its welfare and would be glad to have the facts for further reference in case of need and, perhaps, for utilization in case the objectionable allegations are again presented on the floor of the House.

If the opportunity presents itself, I would appreciate your giving these statements the same publicity as has been given the statements of those gentlemen to which objection has herein been taken.

With assurances of my high personal regard and with best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

R. H. ALLEN,
Major General, Chief of Infantry.

Mr. BARBOUR. Mr. Chairman, I feel that all the Members of the House will agree that if a condition exists in the Army such as was charged here on the 15th of January, there should be a correction of those conditions. But, as I said a few moments ago, I do not think that any considerable number of the Members of the House took seriously the charges that were made, because they were made in the heat of debate. But, having been made, and the Army not having had an opportunity to present its side of the case, I have taken the time to-day to present to the House General Allen's letter, so that the real facts may be known and that the letter may become a part of the record of the proceedings of this session of Congress. [Applause.]

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

The committee informally rose; and Mr. BARBOUR having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the amendment of the Senate No. 7 to the

bill (H. R. 14557) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed Senate bills of the following titles:

S. 5197. An act to authorize an appropriation for reconnaissance work in conjunction with the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, to determine whether certain lands of the Cochiti, Santo Domingo, San Felipe, Santa Ana, Sandia, and Isleta Indians are susceptible of reclamation, drainage, and irrigation, in which the concurrence of the House is requested; and

S. 4942. An act to authorize an appropriation for the purchase of certain privately owned land within the Jicarilla Indian Reservation, N. Mex., in which the concurrence of the House is requested.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND THE DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE AND LABOR APPROPRIATION BILL

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. ALLGOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HUDDLESTON].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Chairman, is the President going to arbitrate our dispute with Mexico?

That is the most important question of the hour. I confess that although I am watching the situation as attentively as it is possible for me to do, I have no adequate answer to it. Nobody can tell from the statements which come out from the administration what the purpose of the administration may be. On one day we have a statement fronting in one direction and on the next day a statement directly opposed. One day the President seems to be looking toward peace and on the next he seems to be steadfastly bent on war.

I feel that the President ought to take us into his confidence. It is not the President's quarrel. It is the people's quarrel. The Government of the United States is not a separate entity from the people of this country. It is not the President's Government. He is not the master of it. It is the people's Government. They are entitled to control it for their own purposes. The President is merely their servant, and he has no right either to equivocate or to mislead them. [Applause.]

Public opinion throughout the United States is overwhelmingly for peace with Mexico. We had hoped that this public opinion had made itself felt at the White House. There was for a day or two a decided change in the atmosphere and some evidences of a disposition to accommodate and to moderate the positions which had been taken, so as to meet the views of the people. During the last few days things seem to be developing in the opposite direction. Has public opinion spent itself? Is it no longer effective?

Have the people been lulled to quiet by the misleading statements of willingness to accept arbitration and desire for peace? Are they to be put to sleep until finally the desires of those who want war have been consummated and the country is confronted by an accomplished situation which will make further efforts for peace impossible?

We all know how close the Washington Post is to the administration. I read the Post for two purposes: One to find out what not to believe and the other to find out what the administration would like for me to do. Usually I have no doubts.

I took up this morning's Post to find out the to-day's attitude of the administration toward arbitration. I was confronted in the first column, on the front page, with these headlines:

President insists confiscation only issue with Mexico—Protection of American rights to be enforced—Warning to Calles—Cool to arbitration measure in Senate.

Then I went on down reading the article, and I found that the President had given a statement to the press, and this is what it says:

President Coolidge, through his spokesman—

I can not understand why the President has to put on this mask when he confronts newspaper men. They know who it is behind the mask. Why should not the American people be let in on the secret? Why should not the people know that the spokesman for the White House is President Coolidge? I read:

President Coolidge, through his spokesman, gave no encouragement to the hope that the real controversy between Mexico and the United States could be settled by arbitration.

Again I read his statement:

All our institutions, the spokesman added, recognize the right of persons to own property and not have it taken away. This is one of our "inalienable rights," it was asserted on the President's behalf. When the people appreciate what the issue is, it was added, they will see clearly that the United States Government is on one side of the question and that the Mexican Government is on the other.

As inalienable means "not transferable—that which can not be rightfully taken away"—the effect of the White House explanation was to indicate that the Executive could not consider bartering away inalienable rights of American citizens before any foreign arbitral tribunal.

Does that statement mean anything? If it means anything, it is that the President is not going to arbitrate; that his mind is definitely made up.

Then, holding my nose all the while, I turn to the Post's editorial column and I read:

Thus American public opinion is being led into the false notion that the controversy between the United States and Mexico will be submitted to arbitration. The public is told that this is merely a question of property, and that if it can not be arbitrated the country should abandon the pretense that it favors arbitration of international disputes. But the controversy between the United States and Mexico can not be arbitrated. It is not merely a dispute over property. It is a conflict between sovereigns and their institutions.

I should not attach such importance to what I read except for the fact that I recognize that the Post is the President's organ in Washington. It loves him. He does what it wants him to do and it says what he wants it to say—they are in full harmony and partnership. The only rift that ever comes is when the President does not act quite as fast as the Post wants him to act. For as we know he is exceedingly cautious and will not leave his hole until he knows there is another open that he can run into. [Laughter.] Sometimes he is a little slow.

American speculators have invested in oil properties in Mexico. The Mexicans, fearing for their own safety, have passed certain land laws which it is claimed are in some sense confiscatory. I do not undertake to express an opinion on that point nor upon the merits of their land laws. I merely want to state, in a word, the heart of the dispute.

The administration has insisted that Mexico must not enforce her land laws contending that they amount to the confiscation of this American property. Mexico in turn has replied that they have not yet taken any property; that if they do take any property they will consider the propriety of paying for it.

That Mexico has the absolute right to take or appropriate property nobody can for a moment deny. The only issue which can possibly arise is whether there is a duty upon her to pay for the property so taken.

The right of eminent domain is sovereign. It has been exercised by every civilized nation in the world. We have exercised it times innumerable. It is recognized in our Constitution. The only limitation upon the right of the Government of the United States to take private property for public use in this country is that it must be paid for. If Mexico had our Constitution and was merely an American dependency—which looks like what the President wants to make out of it—all the right we would have would be to require that payment for the property so taken be made. The matter involved is merely a one of the value of any property which it may be held that Mexico has taken. The dispute is not over human life nor civil liberty—with these the administration seems to feel very little concern.

The sole issue is one of property and the liability to pay for property if it be taken for public use. In that sense the dispute is extremely simple. It does not involve American sovereignty, nor American institutions, but it does involve Mexican sovereignty and Mexican institutions.

It does not involve our right to govern ourselves. It is in every sense of the word from our standpoint within the purview of the definition given by all the jurists who have talked about the subject, a "justiciable question." The issue being whether Mexico shall pay for this property, assuming a clear case of confiscation, it is certain that a purely justiciable question is involved. It is as clear as the noonday sun that our sovereignty is not in question and no one having any knowledge of international law will question this for a moment.

Mexico wants to arbitrate. Of course, she would rather not be forced to do so in order to avoid war because she recognizes, as other people do, that judicial tribunals are frequently swayed by the influence of the litigants and that the weak, poor and unfortunate can rarely expect justice to be balanced upon an even scale. But Mexico is in her extremity. She is a weak country, unorganized, powerless, and helpless before

us. Therefore she is willing to make this concession and accept arbitration which, to an extent, does involve her sovereignty.

If we were on the other side of it, if it were the United States whose actions were called in question for the taking of property, then you would find a tremendous influence crying out that our right to govern ourselves must not be questioned. The President seems to be about to put us in the position of refusing to submit to arbitration, yet we find that the party whose right of self-government is involved, Mexico, is willing to arbitrate. The party, ourselves, which has only a financial interest on the part of its citizens is "cool toward arbitration" and, it seems, unwilling to enter upon it!

Why is it so? Why is it that our Government has so little confidence in the justice of our cause? Why is it that a great Nation, able to bring to bear every influence to insure, at least, that justice will be done, is not willing to leave this merely commercial matter to a disinterested tribunal for arbitration?

I call on the President to state his position clearly and in unmistakable terms to his people. He owes them that duty. No official ever owed to those whom he represented a higher duty than to take them into his confidence upon this occasion. [Applause.] I, in my capacity as a citizen; I, as the Representative of 400,000 other citizens; I, speaking with the voice of the millions of Americans who love peace and who want to preserve their honor, call upon the President to tell us in plain terms what he intends to do. If it be that he intends to arbitrate the dispute with Mexico I call upon him to submit to that Government some reasonable and fair plan for arbitration. What is the worth of idle prattle about arbitration not backed up by definite action? What does all this talk mean?

What has the uncertainty of the President's position during the last two weeks signified? If we are to have arbitration let some proposal be submitted. We are the complaining party, and it is upon us to submit a program and initiate the move for settlement.

We ought to ask Mexico whether she will arbitrate and propose some definite terms, unless it be as this sheet, the Post, says, that "it is not a question for arbitration," that it can only be settled by force—the arbitrament of the sword.

This backing and filling on the part of the administration does not get us anywhere. The people are entitled to know, and we as Members of Congress are entitled to know what is the real purpose of our Government. I want to inform the President that if he wants to get Congress off his hands by adjournment on March 4, it behooves him to state what he intends to do and to bring this difficult question to some kind of solution. I want to put him on notice that there are many Members of the House and the Senate who are not willing that we shall fold our tents and silently steal away and leave him to do whatever he pleases with this situation. [Applause.]

I will not say that we distrust the President, because that would not be respectful. I do say that we distrust those to whom the President listens. We distrust in chief the bull in the diplomatic shop who, in this dangerous hour, has charge of our destiny as Secretary of State. We are not willing to go home and leave him in adjournment to be called back here when an accomplished situation will confront us and all that is left for us to do is to declare war or, perhaps, approve a war which is already being carried on.

The trouble now with the situation in Nicaragua is that we are confronted by an accomplished fact. We are there. We have taken certain actions. We are in control of the destinies of Nicaragua. What are we going to do about it? This question was asked me the other day before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and I replied, "Withdraw our marines at once," and then came back the question, "Do you not think that would put us in a bad light before the world; what would the world think of us?" and I replied that the world would regard it as the most splendid action for peace which had been taken in a hundred years. The world would find new hope in such an action. [Applause.] Such an action would cover our Nation with glory and would be written large in the history of the world when many of the stories of great battles have vanished from that page. [Applause.]

A brave man can always afford to do right; a just man can always afford to be just; an honest man can always afford to be honest. Those who are unjust or who are cowardly or oppressive, they are those who must keep their motives clean and above suspicion. They are those who must be fearful lest someone call them in question. If our purposes in Nicaragua are honorable—if we really mean what we say—then the thing for us to do is to demonstrate that fact by getting out of Nicaragua.

Our Government does not intend for us to get out of Nicaragua. They intend to establish the Diaz government, because it is satisfactory to the great interests behind them and to

whom they listen. They are going to establish Diaz, because he will so administer that country as to make it sure that American bondholders will be paid the interest on their bonds. In the face of that disposition, are we to dissolve and go back home hoping that everything has been settled and that peace is secure, and then find that our armed forces have been sent into Mexico and a state of actual war accomplished before we can deal with the situation again?

There are many, including myself, who are not willing to wait, to linger, to halt, and to be compromised in that fashion. And I want to put the President on notice. If he wants to accomplish the business of this session at this session and not find a special called session of Congress necessary and have Congress on his hands shortly after the adjournment on March 4, it is upon him to make the Mexican situation clear. I remember very well that it only took a short vacation of Congress during the Christmas holidays to enable the President to go into Nicaragua. It was only the day after we recessed, as I am informed, that the marines were ordered into Nicaragua. Why did he wait until we were in vacation? The situation had not been greatly different for a month before. No instant action was required unless it might have been that Diaz's position was becoming more precarious all the time. And now are we again being invited to wait by the equivocal statements which the President is making? I will not say we are being played with, but I do say that it behooves the Congress to stay in session until the Mexican situation is settled finally and definitely. [Applause.]

Public opinion of the country has small way of expressing itself. Letters that drop one by one on the President's table to be shuffled into the waste basket by his porter and assistants, do not get very far. It is because the voice of Congress may be heard and that we stand here as the representatives of the sovereign people of the United States that our voice is heard alike by Presidents and the people at home.

I oppose war with Mexico. I oppose a dirty war for the collection of profits for American oil interests and for bondholders and other speculators. Let those who have made their investments in Mexico go down to Mexico to fight for them. I am not willing that our boys who are not interested in these matters shall be sent there to die. I am not willing that American homes shall be ravished in order that the purposes of these fell influences may be accomplished.

The time to clear the situation is now. The people are awake. Tell them the truth. Tell it so plainly that common men can understand; tell it not in the language of Kellogg, but in the language of the everyday citizen on the streets. Tell it to them in such a way that they may know that our Nation stands for peace. It is only by so doing that comfort and quiet may be carried into the American homes. [Applause.]

Mr. ALLGOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ALMON].

Mr. ALMON. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time to again urge and insist that the House take up promptly and dispose of the Muscle Shoals question. I am not going into detail as to the provisions of the different offers which have been made for Muscle Shoals, but to insist upon the question being disposed of at this session of Congress. There is very general complaint and criticism of Congress by the press and the people generally for not disposing of the question before this time.

Resolutions have been passed by practically all of the farm organizations of the country urging that Muscle Shoals be utilized, without further delay, for the manufacture of fertilizer for the benefit of American agriculture, and be kept in readiness for the manufacture of munitions in times of war, the two being the fundamental purposes of the Muscle Shoals development.

The two Houses of Congress have been holding hearings, debating, and voting on bills providing for the operation of these plants for the past eight years without final action. The House approved of two measures providing for operation of the plants, one being the acceptance of the Ford offer and the other, known as the Underwood leasing bill, authorizing the President to lease the plants for 50 years, with certain stipulations and restrictions as to their use and the amount of fertilizer to be made and the amount to be paid as rental of the power. Neither of these measures were approved by the Senate.

Since the World War the European countries have put their war plants of this kind in operation for the benefit of agriculture, and with such success that they are to-day independent of Chilean nitrate. Is the Congress of the United States to admit its inability to do as much for American agriculture?

Congress disposes of many big and important questions and can dispose of this in the right way if taken up and considered with the full determination to end the controversy. For the past eight years I have earnestly supported legislation provid-

ing for private operation of Muscle Shoals, but if this can not be done, it should then be operated by the Government; and if successful, let it be continued; if not, it could be discontinued by Congress.

The most of the power is running to waste. The Alabama Power Co. is taking that which is being used at its one price, paying about 2½ mills per kilowatt hour and selling it for commercial purposes for 10 cents a kilowatt hour. Of course, they give the large industrial plants and textile mills a better rate.

I introduced a bill last June providing for the acceptance of the offer of the American Cyanamid Co. and gave my reasons for supporting the same and my opposition to the offer of the consolidated power companies. Recently the American Cyanamid Co. has made some modifications of its offer, so as to provide for 48,000 tons of fixed nitrogen per annum, instead of 40,000 tons, being 20 per cent over the Ford offer.

This amount of nitrogen is equal to the nitrogen contained in 310,000 tons of Chilean nitrate, about one-third of the annual importation from Chile and sufficient amount of nitrogen for 2,400,000 tons of 2-8-2 commercial fertilizer annually, to be sold at not more than 8 per cent over and above the actual cost of production.

I understand that the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House, will on Monday introduce a bill providing for the acceptance of this modified offer of the American Cyanamid Co., and I sincerely hope and insist that the committee to which it is referred will make a prompt and favorable report so that it may be considered and passed at a very early date. When this measure comes before the House I shall take occasion to enter more into detail as to its provisions.

All this war talk of recent days should serve to awaken the American people to the value of Muscle Shoals and the great importance of placing it in operation so as to supply the Army and Navy with munitions, as well as the farmers with a low price fertilizer which can be produced at Muscle Shoals.

While we are talking farm relief let us help the farmers to restore fertility to their soil and reduce the cost of production. Congress can not afford to delay longer to heed the cry and demand of the American farmers to put Muscle Shoals in operation for their benefit.

I believe every Member of Congress agrees that Muscle Shoals should be dedicated to the uses for which it was intended, viz: National defense and agriculture, and only differ as to how this should be done. Now let us get together and settle the question before March 4.

I believe the country very generally understands that it is the opposition and influence of the power and fertilizer interests which has prevented these plants from being put into operation long ago. Their lobbies are still here. Is their interest or that of the American farmer to be considered? As for me I am for the interest of the farmer. [Applause.]

Mr. ALLGOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. JACOBSTEIN].

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, in the course of his very able speech this afternoon the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLY], in advocating a declared postal policy, to which I subscribe, made reference to a bill of mine, which I would like to take a few minutes to explain. The gentleman from Pennsylvania referred to service that the Post Office Department and the various post offices may render to the people of the United States.

As you know, 4,000,000 ex-service men were given bonus certificates two years ago, and each one of those men expected that when the emergency arose he could go to a bank and borrow money upon the certificate up to the limit stipulated in each certificate. It was so stated upon the face of the certificate. Loans were to be negotiated at the banks. We find, however, that the banks throughout the land have refused quite generally to make loans on these certificates. Banks in my district take the position that they are not equipped for handling such loans and that this function should be assumed by the Government. The officers of the county committee of the American Legion of Monroe County, N. Y., have adopted the following resolution in view of this situation:

Whereas certificates for adjusted compensation have been distributed to ex-service men by the Government and sums for payment of loans on same have been appropriated by Congress; and

Whereas nearly 200 ex-service men have already sought financial assistance, being compelled to attempt to realize on these certificates, as provided by law, and their failure to do so means hardship and

eventual demands for financial assistance to local agencies and the rendering of charitable service; and

Whereas the banks have refused to make loans on these certificates, instructions having been issued by clearing houses to that effect, thus making certificates financially useless and worthless for present urgent emergencies: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Monroe County Committee, American Legion, hereby respectfully petitions the United States Government, through the Veterans' Bureau, to institute immediately such measures as will make it possible for needy ex-service men to avail themselves of such financial assistance as has been provided by law, but which at present is nullified by the action of the banks, and that some way be found so that the services of the Post Office Department may be utilized for this purpose, as it is represented in every community and should be made available for those in rural districts where it is not represented. Federal reserve banks should be directed and instructed to at once offer every assistance to ex-service men in carrying out the provisions of the law creating the certificates.

ROBERT J. MURPHY, *Commander*.

A movement is on foot now to amend the law or to pass a bill which will confer authority upon the Director of the Veterans' Bureau to make loans directly to ex-service men. I am in favor of this proposed legislation. The Veterans' Bureau, with its 60 offices and 60 hospitals, is naturally handicapped in handling such loans for ex-service men scattered all over the United States. It has occurred to me, therefore, that we have at hand an agency, the Post Office Department, with its 50,000 offices throughout the United States, through which this work might be economically and expeditiously handled. My proposal is that if this Congress should confer authority upon the Director of the Veterans' Bureau to make loans to ex-service men we should call upon the Post Office Department, with its 50,000 offices throughout the land, to receive applications from ex-service men for these loans, these applications to be transmitted to the Veterans' Bureau and the loans made directly by the director without delay to the ex-service men. I can not speak officially, of course, for the Veterans' Bureau, but in a conversation which I had with Gen. Frank T. Hines, Director of the Veterans' Bureau, I was led to believe that he would look with favor upon that proposition. I have spoken with Postmaster General New about it, and I am hopeful he will come to a favorable decision upon it. He has it under consideration now.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? Mr. JACOBSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The gentleman's suggestion is that the Post Office shall be simply a transmitting agency, that proper identification should be established at the various post offices, and then the papers transmitted to the Veterans' Bureau.

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. That is correct. The Post Office Department ought not to be asked to become a loaning or a banking institution. The trouble at the present time is that the bankers themselves feel that they have not the facilities for identifying the applicant. The Post Office Department has these facilities, and the smaller the community the easier would be identification. The applicant for a loan could easily secure two citizens to identify him before the local postmaster.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Of course, the smaller the community the easier the identification.

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. Certainly.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. In large centers there are Veterans' Bureaus or they are near by, and then, of course, the veteran could make a military identification.

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. Yes; in the large communities the Veterans' Bureau could handle it. And Government hospitals too could act as agencies for the bureau.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I have sent several of the veterans whom I know in my district around the city, and I find that three out of five banks in the city will make the loan on proper identification.

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I have another suggestion to make in this connection. In the present law banks alone have been named as agencies for making loans to ex-service men. I think we ought to include the life-insurance companies. These bonus certificates are more in the nature of insurance policies than commercial paper, and I think life-insurance companies are in a better position to make these loans than are the banks.

So I have written to a number of the presidents of the large insurance companies asking them to cooperate with the Government, to the end that they will use their agencies for making loans directly to ex-service men on these certificates.

Mr. LOWREY. Will the gentleman yield; the gentleman has five minutes whereas he only asked for two.

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. I will yield with pleasure.

Mr. LOWREY. I feel that we ought to have our attention called just now to one matter. Some of the ex-service men, as I get from correspondence, are censuring the Congress and indicating that we have handed them a scrap of paper and have not done anything for them. I am for the ex-service men, but such a statement is bad for the Congress and bad for the country, and I believe they ought to be impressed with the fact that we have provided most liberally for the ex-service men. The fact is that we have appropriated money enough to equal \$1,000 for every man enlisted, a wonderful record of liberality for the Congress and our Government, and I think the country ought to know the facts in regard to it.

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. I think, however, the gentleman will agree with me in this: When we handed the 4,000,000 ex-service men a bonus certificate we intended each one of them should have the privilege of borrowing money—a stipulated amount—depending upon the loan value of each certificate. There is a loan value attached to each policy, but owing to the fact they can not borrow they think that Congress has handed them a gold brick. Of course, Congress never intended any such thing. Congress is liberal and wants to be fair and liberal with ex-service men. The proposed legislation is not to appropriate another nickel; we are not asked to appropriate any more money, but we are going to make available for the ex-service men the funds already appropriated and now in the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. LOWREY. I understand that, and I am heartily in favor of the legislation. I am willing to go to any reasonable extent to bringing it about, but I think it is up to us as Members of the House to get the boys to understand it is not our fault and that we are doing our best to correct it.

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. I think, in a measure, it is our fault. Of course, the legislation was passed hastily, with no debate practically, and went through under a special rule without opportunity of amendment. I am not here seeking to attach blame, but to correct a situation. We will be blamed if we do not correct the defect in the law.

There is no question but what that provision of the law is not workable. There is no compulsion. The bank does not have to loan, and the commercial banks do not want to be bothered with \$50, \$60, and \$70 loans on a certificate of this character. Life-insurance companies are making loans on life-insurance policies every day in the year. I think they are in better position to make the loans than the banks. I hope when the legislation comes out of the Congress we will find life-insurance companies making these loans direct to ex-service men, and the Post Office Department having authorization to accept the application for loans which are going to be made direct by the Veterans' Bureau of the United States. I hope legislation will authorize and direct the Veterans' Bureau to make such loans.

Mr. SHREVE. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. I will.

Mr. SHREVE. I would like to ask the gentleman what would happen in the event payment is not made at the time of the maturity of these loans?

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. The certificate is held as security for the note signed by the applicant. When the certificate reaches maturity the amount of the unpaid loan is then deducted by the holder of said certificate, which in this case would be the United States Government, namely, the Veterans' Bureau. These certificates are backed by funds in the Treasury and are as good as United States bonds.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SHREVE. I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. The gentleman will realize that the Veterans' Bureau to-day has millions of dollars to make good these certificates. They, in turn, have to invest the money at perhaps only 4 per cent. If the Veterans' Bureau could loan to the soldier boy, they would be receiving 6 per cent on Government money. It would be economy for the Veterans' Bureau to get 6 per cent on loans made to the soldier boy, as against 4 per cent that it is now getting through the Treasury of the United States. It is amply secured, because the certificate itself is backed by the gold in the Treasury of the United States, and there is no better security in the world than that.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The gentleman could add to his explanation to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that the veteran can redeem at any time his certificate by paying the loan, and whenever it is redeemed it is then simply deducted at maturity.

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. Exactly. The American Legion generally throughout the country is advising ex-service men, very properly, not to borrow hastily on these policies. I commend the Legion for this action. These bonus certificates are like

life-insurance policies and ought not be used for loans except in cases of emergency.

The American Legion officers in my community are interested in providing facilities for making loans to ex-service men, and this prompted them to suggest the use of the Post Office Department as an additional agency for expediting the making of loans. This same Legion, of Monroe County, N. Y., recognized the wisdom of discouraging the borrowing habit. The following paragraphs are taken from a resolution adopted by the officers of the county committee on January 3:

Every post commander and every post is urged to at once communicate with ex-service men and urge them to avoid trying to obtain loans until the Government officials have had an opportunity to formulate proper restrictions and procedures. Nearly 200 men in this city have already applied for such immediate cash assistance, and in every case have found it impossible to obtain loans on their certificates. In some cases men have even in haste and bad temper discarded their papers. It is the duty of every American Legion official at this time to promote a spirit of confidence in the Government and to prevent such hasty action as can only be a source of great regret later on.

The passage of the legislation, which I am recommending, will carry out the intent and purpose of the bonus act which we passed in 1924. The use of the Post Office Department with its 50,000 offices is simply one means of cutting out red tape and handling expeditiously applications for loans which in the final analysis must be passed upon and approved by the Director of the Veterans' Bureau. We owe this legislation to the boys who fought for us, and we owe it to ourselves to show these boys that we intended that these bonus certificates should carry with them a loan privilege.

I sincerely hope this legislation is enacted at this session of Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time. [Applause.]

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Chairman, I have recently been discussing this question of loans to soldiers on insurance policies with General Hines, the Director of the Veterans' Bureau. I asked him to furnish me with a statement of what has been done along this line up to the present time, and he has given me a statement of the loans made in each State of the Union, the number of banks making the loans, the total number of loans made, and the amount of the loans up to January 15. He also has given me a statement as to the estimated number of certificates in force entitled to a loan on January 1, 1927, the estimated amount of the certificates in force on that day, and also the estimated loan value. I ask unanimous consent at this time to insert, as a part of my remarks, this statement in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Following is the statement referred to:

Statement of adjusted-service loans through January 15, 1927

State	Number of banks	Number of loans	Amount loaned
Alabama.....	13	269	\$27,292.12
Arkansas.....	9	61	5,759.69
California.....	5	18	2,024.28
Colorado.....	5	15	1,697.85
Connecticut.....	22	334	36,654.00
Delaware.....	7	208	19,837.66
Florida.....	5	22	2,060.00
Georgia.....	9	9	748.00
Illinois.....	63	976	105,390.00
Indiana.....	20	203	20,300.00
Iowa.....	24	162	16,511.00
Kansas.....	8	70	6,898.00
Kentucky.....	11	103	11,375.00
Louisiana.....	4	8	890.00
Maine.....	19	335	31,756.00
Maryland.....	15	413	43,050.00
Massachusetts.....	64	2,233	149,990.00
Michigan.....	20	221	21,172.00
Minnesota.....	31	155	15,213.00
Mississippi.....	4	44	4,318.00
Missouri.....	31	341	34,332.00
Montana.....	3	7	1,063.00
Nebraska.....	6	32	3,401.00
Nevada.....	1	3	355.00
New Hampshire.....	8	71	7,965.00
New Jersey.....	70	1,053	108,764.00
New Mexico.....	1	1	137.00
New York.....	84	735	79,393.00
North Carolina.....	7	10	1,027.00
North Dakota.....	7	53	6,453.00

Statement of adjusted-service loans through January 15, 1927—Continued

State	Number of banks	Number of loans	Amount loaned
Ohio.....	68	590	\$61,325.00
Oklahoma.....	5	49	4,620.00
Oregon.....	1	1	139.00
Pennsylvania.....	171	1,690	166,246.00
Rhode Island.....	17	671	67,061.00
South Carolina.....	7	287	25,243.00
South Dakota.....	4	11	1,010.00
Tennessee.....	8	236	24,152.00
Texas.....	22	50	4,941.00
Utah.....	1	1	125.00
Vermont.....	3	30	3,271.00
Virginia.....	15	142	13,818.00
Washington.....	5	9	970.00
West Virginia.....	7	25	2,443.00
Wisconsin.....	23	600	58,115.00
Wyoming.....	3	69	6,846.00
Washington, D. C.....	13	133	11,935.00
Total.....	944	12,770	1,216,094.00

Date	Estimated number certificates in force entitled to loan	Estimated amount certificates in force entitled to loan	Estimated loan value
1927			
January 1.....	2,349,675	\$2,450,974,693	\$215,668,616
April 1.....	2,633,430	2,729,005,768	240,133,404
July 1.....	2,764,104	2,862,601,178	251,888,867
October 1.....	2,837,539	2,929,995,186	257,824,223
1928			
January 1.....	2,897,426	2,988,410,625	341,104,621

Mr. SNELL. There is no question but there has been some trouble among the soldiers about making loans on their certificates. This trouble was caused by the rather unexpected rush on the banks on the first day, and very few of them were prepared to handle the loans in any such numbers as were demanded. But there is no doubt that to a certain extent the system is working fairly well throughout the greater part of the country, and there are very few places where there is any considerable difficulty in the soldiers being accommodated. But if it should be found that it is not working out fairly well and that proper conveniences are not afforded in any particular localities, legislation will be passed here remedying the situation, so that every soldier will be provided with an opportunity to make a loan on his insurance policy in accordance with and along the lines intended by Congress when it passed the adjusted compensation act.

I am sure the soldiers may depend on us to straighten this out in a satisfactory manner and at an early date. [Applause.]

Mr. ALLGOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. LOWREY].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. LOWREY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, I am going to talk sentiment a little. It is good sentiment. It is good for our hearts and it is good for the country; and I hope you politicians will listen to me for a while and purify your hearts with a little elevated sentiment.

Yesterday at the beginning of the day's session there occurred one of the most beautiful and one of the most impressive incidents that I have witnessed in my six years of service as a Member of this House. It is an incident to which I think the attention of the public should be called, and from which a wholesome impression should go out to all parts of the country.

When the Chaplain had offered prayer, the Journal had been read and approved, and the business on the Speaker's desk had been disposed of, the Chair announced that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. STEDMAN] would address the House for 10 minutes.

We all understood that it was the anniversary of the birth of Stonewall Jackson, and that the honored Member from North Carolina, doubtless the last Civil War veteran to whose voice these walls will ever resound, was going to pay a tribute to that great commander of Confederate forces. Yet, as the old southern soldier came to the floor for that purpose, men on both sides of the aisle, Republicans and Democrats alike, southern men and northern men alike, sons of the blue and sons of the gray, rose to their feet as one man to show honor and reverence and to give generous applause to the gallant old soldier and faithful public servant who was about to bring this message to us. All listened with intense interest to his tribute of praise, and

as he left the floor all again rose and joined in the applause, and about the first man to hurry forward to grasp his hand was General SPEAKS, of Ohio, a northern Republican Member, who knows how to honor a brave soldier, because he himself has given his service to his country in the Spanish-American War, the Mexican border troubles, and the recent World War.

As the son of an officer in the Confederate Army and as the father of sons who wore their country's uniform in the late World War, I want to express my profound appreciation and the appreciation of the southern Members of this House for the magnanimous spirit which you men of the North have displayed on this occasion and which you do display on all similar occasions. If all the people of all sections and localities in this country could rise to the spirit which obtains in our American House of Representatives the bitterness and animosities of our tragic Civil War would soon be forgotten.

I speak with absolute assurance, Mr. Chairman, when I say that this is the characteristic attitude of the membership of this House, and I think I might go further and say, of the political leaders generally in Washington. The finest spirit of fellowship that I have seen in any body of men is displayed in the American House of Representatives, and it rises above sectionalism and above party or factional lines. This is as it should be, and means great good to the interests of our country.

But let me cite a few facts and quotations in proof of my statements. Some five years ago I delivered an address on Decoration Day in the Confederate section of Arlington. Of course my sentiments were southern, and I spoke in praise of Confederate statesmen, Confederate commanders, and Confederate soldiers, and advanced the proposition that the Arlington Mansion should be made a permanent memorial to the great Confederate chieftain who once owned and occupied it. But the most appreciative letter that I received in regard to that address came from Mr. Osborne, of California, now gone to his reward, but then serving most honorably as a Member of this House, and the only old Union soldier in our membership.

Since then the bill for restoring the Arlington Mansion and maintaining it in memory of Robert E. Lee has been introduced on this floor by a northern Republican, son of a former Union soldier, our honored colleague, Mr. CRAMTON, and passed without opposition.

When the Lincoln Memorial was dedicated the now lamented President Harding in the course of his address turned and paid a beautiful tribute to the group of old Confederate soldiers who sat near him, and expressed his high appreciation of the splendid army which they represented. Later at a Confederate memorial exercise in Arlington, he did the same thing in, perhaps, a stronger and more impressive way. Then when the Grant Memorial was dedicated one of the principal addresses was delivered by the commander in chief of United Confederate Veterans; and on the floor of this House I have heard one of the leading southern Democrats refer to "Gen. U. S. Grant, who was as generous as he was brave." Again President Harding's Secretary of the Navy said in a great speech:

I am a northerner, but first I am an American. You can not take from me my pride in Lee and Jackson and Pickett, and your own immortal Forrest.

If the political leaders of our country can speak and act thus, and if our people will but halfway follow their political leadership, may we not feel that we have reached the day when as President Harding again said:

There is no longer any sign of conflict. We are united in the sweetest concord that ever united men.

And before taking my seat, please let me say that I am heart and soul for the proposed reunion of Confederate and Union soldiers to be held in our Capital City.

It has been more than 61 years since the close of the war between the States. That contest of arms was between our fathers, or, perhaps, our grandfathers. Brave men and loyal Americans fought gallantly on both sides for principles and policies which they believed to be right and vital, and to which they were willing to pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. Certainly we are now far enough away from that trouble to look on it with equanimity, and to honor every deed of valor by the blue or the gray as American valor, and as a part of the rich heritage of our American Republic.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. SHREVE. I yield to the gentleman two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi is recognized for two minutes more.

Mr. LOWREY. Let us no longer in connection with that struggle undertake to make contrasts between traitors and

patriots, but let us realize that the citizen who would perpetuate the spirit of sectional hate, or who would throw any influence in the way of our progress toward a real union of the hearts of all Americans—that citizen whether he wills it or not is the man who is perilously near to the spirit of treason toward our beloved country and our national welfare. [Applause.]

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will it be agreeable to the gentleman to withhold that, so that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. O'CONNOR] may proceed for five minutes?

Mr. SHREVE. Yes. I will withdraw my motion.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. On behalf of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. OLIVER] I will yield five minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. O'CONNOR].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, several days ago I attempted to make a speech in which I wanted to emphasize a thought which had been frequently expressed, that the tariff is a local issue. I think that some of my Democratic friends were a little surprised at my expression, and I believe that in principle some of my Republican friends differed from me.

But I rise to-day largely for the purpose of inviting your attention to the fact that a bill was before the House to-day, reported out by the Committee on Ways and Means, to amend sections 2804 and 3402 of the Revised Statutes. That bill was H. R. 8997. The purpose of the chairman of the committee was to give the bill a privileged status. To my great delight and gratification—because it was in the nature of an indorsement of what I said the other day—I found Democratic leaders fighting the efforts of Republican leaders to give it a privileged status, which, of course, means Democratic opposition to a bill the effect of which would be to bring American workmen into disadvantageous competition with Cuban cigar makers and cheroot manufacturers, for the purpose is to extend our trade in that direction with the West Indies and increase the volume of that commerce to the detriment of our toilers, and I am glad I found the Democratic Party, through its chosen leaders, fighting the proposition to give to this bill a privileged status, notwithstanding that the proposed measure is in line with Democratic platform policy. I am glad of it because I am opposed to the bill, and if our distinguished Speaker had not sustained the point of order I would have voted against it, as it brings our own countrymen who are engaged in the manufacture of cigars into competition with foreign labor. But I was surprised at the attitude of the Republican Party, the party of protection, going apparently this time in the direction of freer trade and espousing and championing a measure which is at variance with Republican platform declarations.

It is amusing, and at the same time I think it emphasizes the point I endeavored to make the other day, that after all there is not a great deal of difference between the Republican side and the Democratic side on the question of the tariff, though in this instance they seem to have exchanged or swapped theoretical places. A spectator in the gallery would have been justified in believing the Democrats were the apostles of protection and the Republicans the champions of free trade. You will note that our side is sympathetic to the toiler and justly so and responds to the reasonable appeals of the American Federation of Labor to protect American labor. The parliamentary situation that developed over the preliminaries looking to the consideration of this bill gives me a chance I have been waiting for to make a few remarks, which I hope will bear fruit. I am glad, Mr. Chairman, that I will have the opportunity to say just a few words on the point of order. I have often wondered why it has endured so long with such a progressive body as the Congress of the United States of America. The Speaker had no sooner sustained the point of order than the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means immediately said, "Then I shall endeavor to get a rule."

In other words, the high priests of this temple, finding that they could not do something regularly, announced that they would go out, get some hieroglyphics inscribed upon a piece of paper, and then solemnly walk into this House and say that what could not be done can now be done in accordance with regular procedure. I submit that the point of order is being carried to a point where it is destroying the most important committee of this House, the Committee of the Whole, to which, of course, all other committees are subordinate. My good friend Doctor LAZARO some time ago put in the Record a speech on the tyranny of the previous question, which can be invoked so frequently as to practically defeat the freedom of debate.

Facetiously—because I may not put this in the RECORD—I dare say some believe I am superstitiously inclined in certain respects, but I know I am not half as superstitiously inclined as a great many of my friends who repeatedly apply that sort of friendly epithet because they immovably stand by the principle of what the French call *mortmain*—a dead hand—and bow with great humility before the silent oracle long since entombed in the mausoleum of precedent.

As the Speaker said this morning, he could have ruled with precedent one way and ruled with precedent another way. But he permitted himself to enjoy the pleasure of interpreting the rules of this House in such a way as to meet with the approbation of both sides, I hope, except those who want the passage of this bill expedited, for it would be only reasonable and human from their standpoint to wish he had ruled otherwise.

I have submitted these few remarks, gentlemen of the committee, for the purpose of carrying to the minds of the leaders of this House the necessity of enlarging the powers of the Committee of the Whole House and relieving the Chairman of the responsibility of bowing reverently to a dead hand—*mortmain*. Men dead and in their graves are still ruling us and ruling us most tyrannically. You will find on tombstones all over this country, in accordance with the mandate of some fraternal organization, the inscription "*Dum tacet, clamat*"—though silent he still speaks, though dead he still lives—and the point of order means nothing more nor less than the arbitrary and tyrannical expression of dead and bygone days. I hope the genius of this House will bring in a rule which, as I said before, will enlarge the powers of the most responsible and the greatest committee in the House, the Committee of the Whole House, and relieve the Speaker and Chairmen of the responsibility of having to decide questions in accordance with the viewpoint that was entertained and expressed by men now dead and as silent as Hector in his tomb on Mount Ida since he left this world of turmoil 3,000 years ago. [Applause.]

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SNELL, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 16576) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and for the judiciary, and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes, and had come to no resolution thereon.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bill of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

S. 4942. An act to authorize an appropriation for the purchase of certain privately-owned land within the Jicarilla Indian Reservation, New Mexico; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled House bills of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 15012. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to extend the time for the completion of the municipal bridge approaches, and extensions or additions thereto, by the city of St. Louis, within the States of Illinois and Missouri," approved February 13, 1924; and

H. R. 15530. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge across Red River at Fulton, Ark.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 7 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned until Monday, January 24, 1927, at 11 o'clock a. m.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. TILSON submitted the following list of committee hearings scheduled for Monday, January 24, 1927, as reported to the floor leader by clerks of the several committees:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

(10 a. m.)

Authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a national arboretum (H. R. 3890).

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

(10.30 a. m.)

District of Columbia appropriation bill.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(10 a. m.)

Requesting the President to enter into negotiations with the Republic of China for the purpose of placing the treaties relating to Chinese tariff autonomy, extraterritoriality, and other matters, if any, in controversy between the Republic of China and the United States of America upon an equal and reciprocal basis (H. Con. Res. 45).

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(10 a. m.)

To authorize common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to transport any blind person, accompanied by a guide, for one fare (S. 2615).

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

(10 a. m.)

Declaring H. R. 5218 a public law (H. Res. 379).

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

897. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting draft of a bill authorizing the designation of persons to act for disbursing officers and others charged with the disbursement of public moneys of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

898. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of Commerce for miscellaneous expenses, propagation of food fishes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, amounting to \$60,000 (H. Doc. No. 662); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTION

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. SHREVE: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 16576. A bill making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and for the judiciary, and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1837). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HAUGEN: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 9396. A bill to prevent discrimination against farmers' cooperative associations by boards of trade and similar organizations, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1838). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SPROUL of Kansas: Committee on Indian Affairs. H. J. Res. 323. A joint resolution to approve a sale of land by one Moshulatubba on August 29, 1832; with amendment (Rept. No. 1841). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WEAVER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2849. An act to provide for an additional Federal district for North Carolina; with amendment (Rept. No. 1842). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ZIHLMAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 14833. A bill to provide for the widening of Nichols Avenue between Good Hope Road and S Street SE.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1843). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota: Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. H. R. 15414. A bill to authorize the United States Veterans' Bureau to accept a title to lands acquired for a hospital site in Rapides Parish, La.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1844). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. UNDERHILL: Committee on Claims. H. R. 16442. A bill for the relief of Ira E. King; without amendment (Rept. No. 1839). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WINTER: Committee on War Claims. H. R. 16183. A bill for the relief of Thomas M. Livingston; with amendment (Rept. No. 1840). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 14482) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Geyer; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 14480) granting an increase of pension to Bell Doll; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SHREVE: A bill (H. R. 16576) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and for the judiciary, and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes; committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

By Mr. BRITTON: A bill (H. R. 16577) to provide for date of precedence of certain officers of the staff corps of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BURTON: A bill (H. R. 16578) to amend an act approved February 8, 1895, regulating the navigation of all public and private vessels of the United States upon the Great Lakes and their connecting and tributary waters as far east as Montreal; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DYER: A bill (H. R. 16579) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell certain Government-owned buildings in the city of St. Louis, to construct a building for the housing of United States courts and other Government-owned agencies in such city, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WOODRUFF: A bill (H. R. 16580) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to declare the naval dispensary at the United States naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, to be a naval hospital, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COCHRAN: A bill (H. R. 16581) to amend the World War adjusted compensation act as amended and to further amend the World War veterans' act as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONNALLY of Texas: A bill (H. R. 16582) to amend the World War adjusted compensation act as amended and to further amend the World War Veterans' act as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JAMES: A bill (H. R. 16583) to regulate exhibition flights by Army personnel; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PARKS: A bill (H. R. 16584) to provide guides in the Capitol and to fix their compensation; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 16585) to amend the Code of Law for the District of Columbia in relation to descent and distribution; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 16586) granting the consent of Congress to Monroe County, in the State of Arkansas, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the White River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KIESS: A bill (H. R. 16587) to clarify and amend existing laws relating to the powers and duties of the auditor for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HAUGEN: Resolution (H. Res. 387) to provide for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 15973) entitled, "A bill authorizing an appropriation of \$6,000,000 for the purchase of feed and seed grain to be supplied to farmers in the crop-failure areas of the United States, said amount to be expended under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture"; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MOORE of Virginia: Resolution (H. Res. 388) relative to affairs in Nicaragua; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 389) relative to the Monroe doctrine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. BRIGHAM: Memorial from the Legislature of the State of Vermont, that Vermont renews a request that legisla-

tion be enacted giving to the State exclusive jurisdiction of the taxation of estates and inheritances of the citizens of the State; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of the State of Vermont, that legislation should be passed which will properly protect radio owners and users; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GIBSON: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Vermont, providing for enumeration of next census in the early summer rather than in the winter; to the Committee on the Census.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Vermont, urging radio control legislation; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Vermont, urging legislation to give States exclusive jurisdiction of taxation of estates and inheritances of citizens; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BACHMANN: A bill (H. R. 16588) granting a pension to Mary Elizabeth Chambers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BLANTON: A bill (H. R. 16589) for the relief of W. G. Alexander; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CANFIELD: A bill (H. R. 16590) granting a pension to Joe Scrogum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CROSSER: A bill (H. R. 16591) granting a pension to Corrina Gresser; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DAVEY: A bill (H. R. 16592) to correct the record of Charles N. Middleton; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ESTERLY: A bill (H. R. 16593) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Koch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLETCHER: A bill (H. R. 16594) for the relief of John Rittick; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GARDNER of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 16595) granting an increase of pension to Henrietta Hyman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16596) granting an increase of pension to Charles Robertson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16597) to correct the military record of Charles Robertson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McFADDEN: A bill (H. R. 16598) granting an increase of pension to Josephine A. Green; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 16599) for the relief of Katherine Anderson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PRATT: A bill (H. R. 16600) granting an increase of pension to Mary Sullivan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROUSE: A bill (H. R. 16601) granting an increase of pension to Sophia Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: A bill (H. R. 16602) to correct the hospital record of Robert McFarland; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 16603) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16604) granting an increase of pension to Rosilla Mathews; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16605) granting an increase of pension to Achsa C. Donaldson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWING: A bill (H. R. 16606) granting an increase of pension to Ernestine Roberts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TINCHER: A bill (H. R. 16607) granting an increase of pension to Ally Dice; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. UNDERHILL: A bill (H. R. 16608) granting an increase of pension to Mary H. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VAILE: A bill (H. R. 16609) granting an increase of pension to Judith T. Whiteford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOLVERTON: A bill (H. R. 16610) granting a pension to Perry Talbott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWOOPE: Resolution (H. Res. 390) that the sum of \$400 be paid to Norman E. Ives for extra and expert services to the Committee on Invalid Pensions; to the Committee on Accounts.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 391) that the sum of \$200 be paid to Margaret Elma Naylor for extra and expert services to the Committee on Invalid Pensions; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. WOOD: Resolution (H. Res. 392) providing compensation at the rate of \$1,140 per annum to cloakroom man No. 4 of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Accounts.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

5299. By Mr. BACHMANN: Petition of W. W. Rogers and other citizens of Ohio County, W. Va., urging that immediate steps be taken to bring to a vote the Civil War pension bill, and urging support of bill by Members of Congress; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5300. Also, petition of Fairmont Rifle Club, Fairmont, W. Va., urging that \$200,000 for furnishing assistance to civilian rifle clubs be included in the War Department appropriation bill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

5301. By Mr. BARBOUR: Petition of residents of Selma, Calif., urging immediate passage of a bill providing increased pensions for veterans of Civil War and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5302. By Mr. BERGER: Memorial of the country central committee of the Socialist Party of Milwaukee, Wis., protesting against the United States adopting warlike attitude toward Mexico and urging the immediate withdrawal of the marines from Nicaragua; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5303. By Mr. BIXLER: Petition of citizens of Mercer, Pa., urging that immediate steps be taken to bring a vote on a Civil War pension bill carrying increased rates for veterans and dependents; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5304. Also, petition of citizens of Youngsville, in Warren County, Pa., for Civil War pension increase; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5305. Also, petition of citizens of Warren, Pa., urging that immediate steps be taken to bring a vote on Civil War pension bill carrying increased rates to Civil War veterans and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5306. By Mr. CHALMERS: Petition signed by several hundred constituents, urging an increase in the pensions of all Civil War veterans and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5307. By Mr. CHAPMAN: Petition of Mary Ellen Jordan, L. H. Tipton, J. W. Hughes, and numerous other citizens of Stamping Ground, Scott County, Ky., urging immediate steps to bring to a vote pending Civil War pension bill in order that relief may be accorded needy and suffering veterans and the widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5308. By Mr. DARROW: Papers to accompany House bill 16445, for the relief of the estate of L. Gordon Leech, bankrupt; to the Committee on Claims.

5309. By Mr. DAVENPORT: Petition of residents of Herkimer and Oneida Counties, N. Y., favoring the enactment of pending legislation granting increases of pension to Civil War veterans and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5310. By Mr. DEMPSEY: Petition of citizens of Lockport, N. Y., urging passage of Civil War pension bill for veterans and widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5311. By Mr. EATON: Petition of 38 residents of Lawrenceville, N. J., urging that immediate steps be taken to bring to a vote the Civil War pension bill and urging support of bill by Members of Congress; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5312. By Mr. GARBER: Letter from F. E. DeGroat, Adjutant Wilkins Chapter, Disabled American Veterans of the World War, Legion, Tex., protesting against paragraph 7, section 202 of the World War veterans' act (Johnson bill), providing for a reduction in compensation after June 30, 1927, for all disabled veterans without dependents who are Veterans' Bureau beneficiaries; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

5313. Also, letters from Mrs. E. E. Milam, secretary to the Oklahoma Commission for the Adult Blind; W. G. Holmes, manager of the Matilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind, New York City; Janet G. Paterson, head teacher, Washington St. Class for Blind, Newark, N. J.; Thomas D. Schall, Senator from Minnesota; and from Charles F. F. Campbell, director of the Detroit League for the Handicapped, Detroit, Mich., all urging enactment of Senate bill 2615, which would permit common carriers to transport a blind person accompanied by a guide for one fare; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5314. By Mr. GARDNER of Indiana: Petition of Louis Kittle and 101 other citizens of New Albany, Ind., urging that immediate steps be taken to bring to a vote a Civil War pension

bill in order that relief may be accorded to suffering veterans and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5315. Also, petition of Edward Sorrells and 117 other citizens of Lawrence County, Ind., urging enactment of legislation to increase the pensions of Civil War soldiers and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5316. By Mr. GREENWOOD: Petition of Anna Buzzard and 82 other citizens of Greene County, Ind., favoring passage of legislation increasing pensions of Civil War soldiers and widows of these veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5317. By Mr. HADLEY: Petition of a number of voters of Bellingham, Wash., urging further relief for Civil War veterans and widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5318. By Mr. HAUGEN: Petition of four voters of Ventura, Iowa, urging that immediate steps be taken to bring to a vote the Civil War pension bill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5319. By Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana: Petition of various citizens of Putnam County, Ind., for increase of Civil War pensions; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5320. By Mr. KINDRED: Petition of the National Association of Audubon Societies, urging Congress to pass the migratory bird refuge and marshland conservation bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

5321. By Mr. KVALE: Petition of J. B. Haslet and 79 Great Northern Railway Co. employees, Willmar, Minn., protesting against any legislation aiming at the repeal of the Pullman surcharge; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5322. Also, petition of Carl Bakken, 701 Third Street West, Willmar, Minn., and 39 employees of the Great Northern Railway, protesting against legislation proposing to remove the Pullman surcharge; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5323. Also, petition of D. F. Dugan, 902 Third Street, and 60 employees of the Great Northern Railway Co., Willmar, Minn., remonstrating against legislation repealing the Pullman surcharge; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5324. Also, petition of Charles D. Schackel, Nelson, Minn., and seven residents of Douglas County, Minn., urging that Congress vote unfavorably upon House bill 10311, proposing compulsory Sunday observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5325. By Mr. LAMPERT: Petition of citizens of the city of Oshkosh, Wis., desiring that immediate action be taken on bill to increase pension for widows of Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5326. By Mr. McSWEENEY: Evidence in support of House bill 16533, granting an increase of pension to Bessie B. Carpenter; to the Committee on Pensions.

5327. Also, evidence in support of House bill 16534, granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Snyder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5328. By Mr. MAGRADY: Petition of sundry citizens of Mifflinville, Mifflin Township, Columbia County, Pa., urging the early enactment of legislation in behalf of Civil War veterans and widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5329. By Mr. MANLOVE: Petition of Mr. D. G. Browning and 11 other citizens of Verona, Lawrence County, Mo., urging the passage of House bill 11384; to the Committee on Agriculture.

5330. Also, petition of Mr. W. J. Owsley, Mr. H. M. Lamb, and 75 other citizens of McDonald County, Mo., urging the adoption of legislation favoring Civil War veterans and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5331. By Mr. MOONEY: Telegrams from sundry companies of Cleveland, Ohio, protesting unlimited liability phase of Senate bill 3170, maritime workers' compensation bill; to the Committee on Rules.

5332. By Mr. MORROW: Petition of board of directors of Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce, indorsing Morrow bill (H. R. 15480) and Senate companion bill, granting certain lands to the Agricultural College of New Mexico for experimental purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

5333. Also, petition of citizens of Roswell, re Civil War pension bill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5334. By Mr. O'CONNELL of New York: Petition of the Andes Trail Association, of Inglewood, Calif., pertaining to the great international highway; to the Committee on Roads.

5335. Also, petition of Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., of Long Island City, N. Y., favoring the reduction of the corporation tax to 10 per cent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5336. By Mr. PATTERSON: Petition of seven residents of Gloucester County, N. J., advocating the passage of the bill to increase pensions of Civil War veterans and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5337. By Mr. PHILLIPS: Petition of citizens of Butler County, Pa., urging the passage of House bill 10311, known as the Lankford Sunday rest bill for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5338. Also, petition of citizens of Rochester, Beaver County, Pa., urging that Congress take immediate steps to bring to a vote a Civil War pension bill in order that further relief may be accorded to needy and suffering veterans and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5339. Also, petition of citizens of Beaver County, Pa., urging that Congress take immediate steps to bring to a vote a Civil War pension bill in order that further relief may be accorded to needy and suffering veterans and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5340. Also, petition of citizens of Lawrence County, Pa., urging that Congress take immediate steps to bring to a vote a Civil War pension bill in order that further relief may be accorded to needy and suffering veterans and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5341. Also, petition of citizens of Ellwood City, Lawrence County, Pa., urging that Congress take immediate steps to bring to a vote a Civil War pension bill in order that further relief may be accorded to needy and suffering veterans and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5342. By Mr. PRATT: Petition of citizens of Catskill, Greene County, N. Y., urging passage of legislation increasing the pensions of Civil War veterans and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5343. By Mr. RAMSEYER: Petition of residents of Ottumwa, Iowa, urging that immediate steps be taken to bring to a vote a Civil War pension bill in order that relief may be accorded to needy and suffering veterans and widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5344. By Mr. ROWBOTTOM: Petition of Bruno Cyral Pirnat and others of Evansville, Ind., that the pension bill increasing the pensions of Civil War widows be enacted into law at this session of Congress; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5345. Also, petition of W. B. Becknell and others of Evansville, Ind., that the bill increasing pensions of Civil War widows be enacted into law at this session of Congress; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5346. By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: Petition of citizens of Arapahoe, Nebr., favoring legislation to increase the pension of veterans and their dependents of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5347. By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: Petition of the congregation of the Mahoning United Presbyterian Church, Marion Center, Pa., in favor of the Sunday rest bill for the District of Columbia (H. R. 10311); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5348. By Mr. SWING: Petition of certain residents of San Diego, urging the passage by Congress of a bill granting increase of pensions to Civil War veterans and the widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5349. Also, petition of certain residents of San Diego, Calif., urging the passage by Congress of a bill granting increase of pensions to Civil War veterans and the widows of Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5350. By Mr. TAYLOR of West Virginia: Petition of William Wood and others, of Fayette County, W. Va., asking for the passage of a bill for the relief of Civil War widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5351. By Mr. TEMPLE: Petition of the congregation of the Mingo Presbyterian Church, Finleyville, Washington County, Pa., in support of the Lankford Sunday rest bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5352. Also, petition of Robert J. McMurray, California, Pa.; Frank T. Swaney, post-office box 377, Washington, Pa.; W. L. Guthrie, 14 Grove Street, Washington, Pa.; Arch C. Brownlee, 247 Ewing Street, Washington, Pa.; John A. Foringer, jr., Washington, Pa.; F. L. Grubbs, 210 Lincoln Avenue, Canonsburg, Pa., in support of deportation bill, registration bill, and measures strengthening the immigration laws; New Bridge Council, No. 145, Junior Order United American Mechanics, South Brownsville, Pa., opposing House bill 15335 and any measures which would weaken the immigration laws; to the Committee on Immigration.

5353. Also, petition of delegation assembled at a conference of the Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers held January 16 at Charleroi, Pa., opposing pending "antialien" bills; to the Committee on Immigration.

5354. By Mr. THURSTON: Petition of citizens of Union County, Iowa, relating to legislation in favor of veterans of the

Civil War and their dependents; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5355. Also, a petition of citizens of Athelstan, Taylor County, Iowa, relating to legislation in favor of veterans of the Civil War and their dependents; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5356. Also, a petition of citizens of Union County, Iowa, relating to legislation in favor of veterans of the Civil War and their dependents; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5357. By Mr. TOLLEY: Petition of 67 citizens of Delaware County, N. Y., requesting immediate liberalization of Civil War pension laws; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5358. Also, petition of four citizens of Schenevus, N. Y., requesting passage of legislation to liberalize Civil War pensions; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5359. By Mr. UNDERHILL: Petition of citizens of Revere, Mass., favoring legislation increasing pensions for Civil War veterans and their dependents; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5360. By Mr. WAINWRIGHT: Petition of voters of New Rochelle, State of New York, requesting Civil War pension legislation; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5361. Also, petition of voters of North Castle, Westchester County, State of New York, requesting Civil War pension legislation; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5362. By Mr. WARREN: Petition of R. C. Bridger and 35 other citizens of Winton, N. C., praying for the passage of a bill to increase the pensions of Civil War veterans and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5363. By Mr. WASON: Petition of George F. Ordway and 64 other residents of Boscawen, N. H., urging that immediate steps be taken to bring to a vote a Civil War pension bill in order that relief may be accorded to the needy and suffering veterans and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5364. By Mr. WOOD: Petition signed by residents of Porter County, Ind., asking that the Civil War pension bill be enacted into law; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5365. Also, petition of many residents of Lafayette, Ind., asking that the Civil War pension bill be enacted into law; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5366. By Mr. WURZBACH: Petition of W. L. Berry, Fred C. Alter, Margaret Alter, and 116 residents of San Antonio, Tex., favoring the passage of legislation increasing pensions of Civil War veterans and others; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE

MONDAY, January 24, 1927

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our ever-gracious God, we thank Thee for the privilege of knowing Thee, of understanding something of Thy ways with us. We come thanking Thee for past blessings and looking unto Thee for blessings this morning, directing our thoughts, influencing our will, and giving to us such an understanding of the times that we may fulfill Thy good pleasure. We ask in Jesus Christ's name. Amen.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of the legislative day of Friday, January 21, 1927, when, on request of Mr. JONES of Washington and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Haltigan, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 16391) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to execute agreements of indemnity to the Union Trust Co., Providence, R. I., and the National Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia, Pa., in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11615) providing for the cession to the State of Virginia of sovereignty over a tract of land located at Battery Cove, near Alexandria, Va., and for the sale thereof by the Secretary of War; requested a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. JAMES, Mr. HILL of Maryland, and Mr. QUIN were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.